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Europe Bank Debut: Uneasy Partnership

Attali Takes the Visionary Approach
As Brady Focuses on the Bottom Line

By Leigh Bruce

LONDON — Jacques Attali, a Frenchman who is president of the new bank for Eastern Europe, is something of a phrasemaker, but his most notable phrase this week was lifted straight from President George Bush, and he gave the Americans no credit.

Addressing the 30 heads of state and government assembled for the formal inauguration in London on Monday, Mr. Attali hailed the bank as "the first institution of the new world order." The bank's full name is the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Although Mr. Bush has made the establishment of "a new world order" the main plank of U.S. foreign policy in recent months, nowhere in his speech did Mr. Attali mention the United States, the bank's biggest single shareholder.

Nor, for that matter, did he mention other major non-European members of the bank, like Canada and Japan.

True, Mr. Attali did say that by its very existence the bank demonstrated "that Europe enjoys the help and support of its friends around the world, who are themselves full members."

But both his omission of the Europeans, and his rhetoric, were characteristic of the problems that have severely complicated the relationship between Mr. Attali and the United States, which holds 10 percent of the bank's capital.

At various times, Japan, Britain and other countries have also been conspicuously uneasy with the bank's evolution.

Mr. Attali did more than claim that the bank would be the first institution of the new world order. The Frenchman, a former adviser

to President François Mitterrand and a published author, added: "It is the first institution of the post-cold-war period. It is the first institution of a united Europe."

The U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, adopted a far less visionary tone in his address to the first meeting of the bank's governors on Tuesday. He chose in-

NEWS ANALYSIS

stead to emphasize the practical problems to be faced, and reminded his audience that the bank belonged to the shareholders, not management.

The bank's 10 billion ECU (\$12.3 billion) capital has been provided by 39 nations and two European institutions. But the 12 European Community countries together have 51 percent of the voting power.

A 23-member resident board of directors representing the member states will approve all major decisions by Mr. Attali and his management team, and Mr. Brady made it clear that Washington did not intend to give Mr. Attali a free hand.

"The board should conduct its role of guiding policy and approving operations with the knowledge that management is to carry out day-to-day operations," Mr. Brady said. "We do not view the activity of the board as an advisory one, but, instead, as a critical element of the bank's operations."

Virtually from the start, U.S. officials have been suspicious of what they regard as Mr. Attali's grandiose visions and thinly disguised attempts to transform the bank into a personal fiefdom.

"Some of it has to do with chem-

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Europeans Hope to See A New Rush to Spend

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

PARIS — The allied victory in the Gulf war has made European officials optimistic about avoiding recession and souring picking up economic speed after the slowdown that the European Community countries are experiencing.

Many economists predict that Europe's high interest rates have peaked and that U.S. imports of European goods should grow when the recession in the United States ends.

But few economists foresee a robust European rebound. The "Europhoria" that swept the Continent in the late 1980s, when the prospects of a barrier-free market after 1992 touched off a boom in investment, has given way to a cautious period of "Eurorealism." Executives wonder when consumers are going to rush back to buy cars and computers.

A link between West European growth and the development of Eastern Europe was made on Monday by the U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady. Speaking to 30 heads of state and government gathered in London to launch the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Mr. Brady said that West European nations needed to do more to stimulate their economies to assist the process of change in the East.

The situation was very different one year ago. As the United States

was sliding toward recession, many European officials boasted that the European Community, spurred by German unification, would take over as the locomotive of the world economy.

Instead, Western Europe's economy stalled, with the Gulf crisis pushing much of the Continent, already weakened by Germany's high interest rate, to the brink of recession.

Worried by the crisis in the Gulf, consumers shunned department stores and auto showrooms. As consumer confidence declined and oil prices jumped, businesses had second thoughts about investment. Some industries began idling workers late last year.

"The situation is very uncertain at the moment," said Ian Harwood, chief economist for Warburg Securities, a London investment bank. "Once the Gulf war was over, business confidence was supposed to pick up, but we haven't seen a sharp lift in spirits."

A French research group reported Tuesday that the French economy probably registered no growth in the first quarter of 1991, but the average growth in gross domestic product over the full year is expected to be 1.6 percent, Reuters reported from Paris.

Europe's slump is one factor helping to hold back the U.S. economy. European shoppers are buying less, and that is hurting not only

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U.S. to Impose Refugee Safety Zones



Mikhail S. Gorbachev and his wife, Raisa, left, at ceremony in Tokyo on Tuesday with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko.

Gorbachev and Kaifu Spar With Smiles

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, opening the first high-level attempt at reconciliation between the Soviet Union and Japan, appeared to each other Tuesday to show greater flexibility on the territorial issue long dividing the two countries.

In a friendly atmosphere warmed by spring sunshine but marked also by mutual curiosity after decades of suspicion, the two leaders sparred politely during the first of several negotiations to reduce tensions and redefine their relationship.

It was a day of solemn anthems and ceremonial cautions, a visit to the Imperial Palace and quick jaunts past gleaming skyscrapers and blossoming cherry trees in Zillman's brought from Moscow. Later, Mr. Gorbachev will get a chance to travel to Kyoto as the Japanese do, by bullet train from Tokyo Station.

The main issue for both sides was whether

relations could improve to the extent that Japan would be willing to help Moscow with aid and investment. Instead of working to improve trade and investment ties, the countries have focused their energies on a sharp but obscure dispute over several tiny Soviet-held islands north of Japan in the southern end of the Kuril chain.

On the first day of talks, spokesmen for both leaders indicated that each side continued to hold the other responsible for keeping relations tense.

Mr. Gorbachev, sounding like a puzzled suitor unable to understand why only one guest at the party was refusing to dance, was quoted as saying that Moscow had managed to improve ties with the United States, Europe, India, China, Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand — everyone except Japan.

Soviet-Japanese relations are "absolutely not adequate," a spokesman quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying, adding that in some cases, contacts are "frozen" while in others, "life can hardly be seen."

These ties do not "correspond to the actual weight and prestige" of the two countries, Mr. Gorbachev said.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Gorbachev spoke these sentiments in a matter-of-fact way. "There was no pounding on the table," he said. "There were smiles and friendly exchanges."

The key question hovering over the talks was whether Mr. Gorbachev was prepared to make a significant enough concession on the Kuril islands — ceding sovereignty of most if not all of them — in order to warrant large amounts of Japanese aid, investment and technical assistance.

The three disputed islands and group of islets were seized by the Soviet Union in the closing days of World War II.

Japan regards that seizure as an illegal betrayal that must be redressed before there can be a peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities with Moscow. A Japanese official said that in the initial three-hour

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Trial for Hussein? Diplomats See Too Many 'Ifs' and Question Motives

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Despite the European Community's decision to try to hold President Saddam Hussein responsible for aggression, a war crimes trial is not under serious discussion at the United Nations or inside the U.S. government, diplomats and other officials said Tuesday.

The reasons are numerous. The Iraqi leader is not in custody, and there is no precedent for a trial under UN auspices. There is no formal mechanism in place at the United Nations or the International Court of Justice for war crimes trials or human rights prosecutions. And, it appears, the superpowers may be reluctant to transfer their national sovereignty to an international tribunal.

Moreover, some diplomats view the EC decision on Monday to pursue Mr. Hussein on charges of "genocide" as an effort by Germany, which proposed the measure, to shed its secondary status on Gulf issues.

A UN diplomat familiar with U.S. thinking on the matter confirmed this view in an interview. "They raise it now in a sense because they were slow off the mark on other Gulf issues," the official said of the Germans. "They may have the purest of

motives, but no one here at the UN, in the U.S. delegation or elsewhere, is pursuing it."

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney bluntly summarized U.S. policy in a radio interview on Tuesday. "If somebody else wants to go to Baghdad and arrest Saddam Hussein and try him, that's fine," he said. "I have absolutely no objection whatsoever. But it's not on our agenda."

The EC foreign ministers agreed on Monday to ask the United Nations to seek a trial charging Saddam Hussein with seeking to wipe out the Kurds, invading neighboring countries and using chemical weapons. The German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said Mr. Hussein was "guilty of genocide and war crimes."

The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, expressed reservations about a trial as he met Tuesday in Strasbourg with EC officials. "It is an initiative which I respect but which deserves much study and reflection," he told journalists, "because I would like nothing to be done which could prejudice the humanitarian action to which we, the United Nations, are totally committed."

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d may discuss

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An Israeli Challenge to U.S. on Settlers

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

REVAVA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Eight Jewish families moved into trailer homes on Tuesday in a new Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank in an initiative they said was timed to thwart an effort by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to initiate Israeli-Arab negotiations.

"It's settlements versus a settlement," said Daniella Weiss, a spokeswoman for the settler movement Gush Emunim, as the settlers

carted furniture into 14 trailers installed on a hilltop during a nighttime operation. "We want to continue building settlements and not go to a peace settlement,"

Government spokesmen described the new settlement, called Revava, as a "private initiative" and denied that the trailer homes, electrical generators and other equipment were supplied by the government.

But several officials said they were afraid that the construction would embarrass Prime Minister

Yitzhak Shamir because of his past assurances to the Bush administration that Israel was not planning to increase the some 150 settlements in the occupied territories. Revava is the first new settlement in a year.

Israeli soldiers on Tuesday provided security at the site and manned roadblocks nearby. On Monday, the army dispersed protesters seeking to prevent work on the hilltop, which lies near several other Israeli settlements about 30 kilometers (18 miles) east of Tel Aviv.

Families moving into the trailers at Revava said the operation had been speeded up because of Mr. Baker's scheduled arrival in Israel on Thursday.

"We knew there would be pressure on Israel because of Baker coming here," said Caroline Teitel, who moved to the settlement with her husband and two children from a Tel Aviv suburb. The issue of Jewish settlements was widely expected to figure

prominently as Mr. Baker attempted to arrange a regional peace conference.

U.S. officials and Arab leaders say a proposed conference may be delayed by a reported Israeli plan to expand greatly the settlements in the territories, including the construction of more than 13,000 housing units.

Mr. Shamir told President George Bush earlier this year that no plan existed for such a mass construction program, and aides described the report as a fiction devised by the hard-line housing minister, Ariel Sharon, in an attempt to embarrass the government.

Since Mr. Baker's visit to Israel a week ago, however, Mr. Shamir has twice appeared to back the new construction publicly.

Foreign Minister David Levy defended the new settlement on Tuesday, saying Israel had never promised to stop building settlements.

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Kiosk

700,000 Serbs Go on Strike

BELGRADE (AP) — About 700,000 Serbian metal and textile workers went on strike on Tuesday, demanding back payment of salaries in the biggest walkout since the Communists were re-elected in December.

Most of the strikers have not been paid for months. After negotiations with the Serbian government broke down Monday, the unions called the work stoppage to demand minimum wages of about \$200 a month.

Crossword Page 8

The Dollar in New York
DM 1.8665
Pound 1.7885
Yen 134.63
FF 5.632



Sir David Lean Dies

The British director whose films included "Lawrence of Arabia" and "A Passage to India" was 83.

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Homer Bigart, 84, one of the most accomplished reporters in American journalism, died Tuesday, Mr. Bigart, who wrote for both The New York Times and The New York Tribune, twice won the Pulitzer Prize as well as numerous other awards. (A full obituary will appear in Thursday's editions.)



A RED SUSPENDER DAY IN WARSAW — For the first time since the day Hitler invaded Gdansk in 1939, stocks and bonds were traded in Warsaw on Tuesday. The market was set up in the city's former Communist Party headquarters. Poland is the second country in Eastern Europe to open a stock exchange; Hungary has been operating a market in Budapest since last year.

Yuri Andropov: A Myth in Ascendancy

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov rose to Kremlin leadership in 1982 with a mythic reputation in the West: Here was a former KGB chief who was said to have a taste for imported Scotch, Benny Goodman and the novels of Jacqueline Susann.

Now, seven years after his brief rule, Mr. Andropov has become a myth in his own country.

Among Communist Party and military hard-liners who accuse President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of letting liberalization run wild, the Andropov legend represents a more disciplined road to change, a balance between good sense and the iron hand. Even Ukrainians, an ethnic group who are striking in support of sweeping political change seem to look back with nostalgia to the promise of Mr. Andropov, whose presidency was cut short by a fatal liver ailment in 1984.

In recent interviews and his new volume of memoirs, Yegor K. Ligachev, once Mr. Gorbachev's most prominent hard-line rival in the party's ruling Politburo, describes Mr.

Andropov as a visionary, a man of intellectual gifts, political savvy and "personal modesty."

While sanctifying Mr. Andropov, Mr. Ligachev denigrates his protégé, Mr. Gorbachev. "We let anarchy loose," Mr. Ligachev says with disgust of the last two years of Mr. Gorbachev's rule.

"I will always have fond memories of Andropov," said Alexander Rutskoi, a Communist Party leader in the Russian Republic. "He was the one to begin to put things in order, but he didn't build concentration camps to do it. Today, just look around you. There is irresponsibility everywhere."

Colonel Viktor Alksnis, a hard-line member of the Soviet legislature, took the comparisons further. "If Andropov hadn't died so soon," he said, "the situation would have been different."

"Andropov was a reformer," Colonel Alksnis said, "but a realist. Gorbachev is a romantic. When Gorbachev declared perestroika, it was necessary, and the purposes of perestroika are as dear to me as to Gorbachev. But he began without a program and still has

none. Andropov understood it was necessary to make reforms, and he began to carry them out, but gradually and more fit to reality."

Soviets on every social rung seem to agree. In a recent newspaper poll asking Ukrainians what they thought of Soviet political figure they admired most, 56 percent named Mr. Andropov. Next came Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, with 41 percent; Mr. Gorbachev was a distant third, tied with Stalin.

"When it comes to this Andropov phenomenon, I'm honestly stumped," said Yuri Levada, a leading Soviet sociologist who cited similar polls among wide samplings. "The results showed this core of admiration for Andropov, especially among the apparatchiks and the less educated."

The historian Roy A. Medvedev describes it as sort of a Soviet Camelot syndrome. "This cult of Andropov is based on the fact that Andropov was never given the time to do much," he said. "That way you can imagine what you wish. The truth is that Andropov

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From Cairo, Saudi Liberals Urge Basic Changes on Fahd

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

RIYADH — In a rare public airing of demands for change, 43 Saudi businessmen and intellectuals have published an open letter to King Fahd in a Cairo newspaper calling on him to establish national and municipal consultative councils and to curb the mutawin, the powerful ultraconservative Islamic religious police.

The letter addressed King Fahd with utmost respect and its signers pledged to uphold "the existing ruling system" and maintain "the noble royal family as a symbol of loyalty, a pillar of unity and a just ruler."

Although mild in its demands and polite in language, the letter had to be published in an opposition weekly printed in Cairo. It has appeared in no Saudi publication — presumably because none want to risk the royal wrath or that of the mutawin, who have again gone to work with a vengeance as foreign troops leave the kingdom.

After a flurry of pro-change activity last fall at the time U.S. and other Western forces were pouring into the kingdom, Saudi society now seems to have fallen comatose, exhausted by the strains of conflict with Iraq and absorbed by the religious fervor of Ramadan, the month of fasting that has just ended.

King Fahd has emerged from the Gulf war stronger than ever personally, his authority and judgment unassailable, according to many Saudi and foreign analysts. His high-risk decision to call in hundreds of thousands of non-Muslim U.S. and other foreign troops to defend the kingdom, site of Islam's two holiest shrines, has been fully vindicated by the crushing allied victory over Iraq, they say.

Saudi Arabia is ruled by royal decree and has no elections or legislature. In addition, under the puritanical Wahhabi branch of Islam that dominates the country, the practice of other religions is not allowed and women's activities are rigidly restricted. Women may not drive automobiles or appear in public alone or with men other than their husband, for example, and can work only in limited fields.

Thus, the process of change here is one without public or press debate and without organized groups openly espousing it. Even Western-oriented Saudi liberals now say with resignation that they are content to leave it to King Fahd to set the pace and course of change.

But opinion seems sharply divided over whether King Fahd, who as crown prince led the drive toward economic modernization of the kingdom, has any real

intention of carrying out similar change now in the political arena.

Some Western and Saudi analysts say they believe that pressure for change within the royal family has increased considerably in the last nine months and that King Fahd wants at least to appear progressive.

Others argue, however, that since his rule is less open to criticism than ever before, King Fahd has no political need to respond to what remains low-level pressure for a consultative council that might impinge on his majestic will.

In addition, these doubters say, any turmoil in neighboring Kuwait, where the authority of the ruling family is under challenge, is bound to dissuade the king yet again from risking changes at home.

King Fahd promised last fall, as he did 10 years ago, that a consultative council would be established soon, and optimists are predicting an announcement this fall.

But even Saudi liberals seem to expect that, at most, King Fahd will only appoint a council of wise men representing various poles of opinion in the kingdom to serve as a traditional Muslim shura, or council, with limited consultative powers.

The changes being discussed now are far less audacious and challenging to royal authority than those of a decade ago. Unlike then, no one is proposing the

king proclaim what was then called "a fundamental law" — the Saudi equivalent of a constitution spelling out the monarch's precise powers.

Even the current advocates of change took no issue in their letter with keeping sharia — Islamic law based on the Koran — as the fundamental law. Basically, their letter summarized what those few Saudi "liberals" who dare speak out publicly are pressing for in the wake of the war: the same set of change demands that circulated in Jidda last fall but was never delivered to the king.

Many of the liberals who were outspoken last fall now fear they will be castigated like the 47 women who outraged the religious establishment in November by challenging the unwritten ban on automobile driving by women and staged a drive-in through downtown Riyadh. The women, from the Westernized upper class of commoners, have lost jobs and passports and been pilloried by name in the kingdom's mosques and socially isolated.

One Saudi liberal who allowed his name to be used in an interview in September refused to do so now. Another previously known for his outspokenness would make no comment on the process of change.

"I'm intimidated," one said. "I don't want to lose my passport."

Soviet Georgia Orders Strikes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The new executive

president of Georgia instructed official bodies in the republic Tuesday to use strikes and civil disobedience to increase the pressure on President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to recognize Georgia's independence declaration.

Zviad Gamsakhurdia, using his presidential powers for the first time, also ordered the creation of a government-controlled news service to distribute information about Georgia outside its borders.

The Soviet parliament, meanwhile, gave initial approval Tuesday to a bill banning political strikes. The bill, part of an anti-crisis program to be debated next week, would ban strikes for the rest of the year and outlaw rallies during working hours.

The endorsement came as strikes by workers demanding Mr. Gorbachev's resignation spread to the Russian heartland.

Tass said that a six-week strike

by 300,000 coal miners spread to Kursk, south of Moscow, on Tuesday. In the Urals industrial city of Sverdlovsk, labor leaders called for a two-hour warning strike on Thursday to support the miners, Komsonolskaya Pravda reported.

Tass said the miners' strike, which has slashed coal production and inflicted huge damage on the Soviet metallurgical industry, had cost hundreds of millions of rubles.

"If strikes continue to the very end," as some people want, we face total collapse," it said.

In the Soviet far eastern city of Khabarovsk on Monday night, Mr. Gorbachev also warned that strikes had to stop at once.

"We are literally talking about a matter of days and weeks," Mr. Gorbachev said as he was en route to Japan. "If this isn't understood, it will be too late."

The Georgian decree was published in local newspapers Tuesday, two days after the southern republic's parliament voted to create a strong presidency and unanimously elected Mr. Gamsakhurdia to serve until popular elections are held May 26.

The decree calls on all Georgian government ministries, organizations and administrative bodies to encourage civil disobedience "in every possible way."

While it does not spell out possi-

ble forms of civil disobedience, the decree notes that railroad workers are already on strike to press for the restoration of Georgian independence. Their stoppage has paralyzed the Transcaucasian Railroad in the republic of 5.3 million people, which lies between the Caucasus Mountains and the Black Sea.

Under the decree, a "general council of the mass media" will be created to disseminate information about Georgia in the Soviet Union and abroad. (AP, Reuters)

Russia to Apply to UN

Russia, the most powerful of the 15 Soviet republics, plans to seek membership in the United Nations and other international bodies, the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, said Tuesday, Reuters reported from Strasbourg.

Mr. Yeltsin, who is on a private visit to European institutions, said it was illogical that the Soviet republics of the Ukraine and Byelorussia were UN members while Russia, the largest republic with 150 million people, was not.

"Russia certainly wishes to be represented in various international organizations and sign international conventions, including the Council of Europe, the European Parliament and the United Nations," he told liberal members of the parliament.



'CANNABIS QUEEN' — Elizabeth Campbell, 79, leaving court Monday in Auckland, New Zealand, after being fined \$590 for selling marijuana from her retirement village unit. Her nickname comes from a 60-year record of convictions.

U.S. Holds Line on Pretoria

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To win an end to U.S. sanctions, South Africa still needs to comply with two conditions of the original five set by Congress in imposing the curbs, according to a State Department official.

Pretoria has complied with three conditions: repealing state-of-emergency regulations, legalizing once-banned opposition political parties, and entering into negotiations with representative political groups.

The law imposing the sanctions also mandates that all political prisoners — there are from 300 to 1,200 — must be released. In talks with the African National Congress last fall, the government promised all would be freed by April 30.

On Monday, the 12-nation European Community agreed to lift its remaining economic sanctions against South Africa in response to Pretoria's continuing moves to dismantle apartheid.

Under the law, President George Bush may consider modifying the sanctions once the political prisoners have been released. He has committed himself to consulting with Congress before doing that, the State Department official said.

Congress also demanded that Pretoria repeal the Groups Areas Act, and the Population Registration Act, laws that classify people by race and limit blacks' access to land ownership. The government has introduced legislation to repeal these laws during the current parliamentary session.

41 ANC Members Freed

South Africa freed 41 ANC members on Tuesday in the biggest group release since President Frederik W. de Klerk began to dismantle apartheid last year, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

Pagoda Damaged by Quake

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China's oldest and tallest wooden Buddhist pagoda was damaged last month by a strong earthquake that hit a coal-mining region west of Beijing, the Xinhua news agency said.

Soviets Must Restore Ties to Have Mideast Role, Shamir Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Prime Minister

Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said Tuesday that he had told the Soviet prime minister, Valentin S. Pavlov, that diplomatic ties would have to be re-established if Moscow were to take part in a Middle East peace conference.

Referring to proposals for a regional conference under the auspices of Washington and Moscow, Mr. Shamir said: "It is absolutely necessary that before the meeting the Soviet Union establishes with Israel normal diplomatic relations."

Moscow broke off diplomatic ties with Israel after the 1967 Middle East war. They have been resumed at consular levels in recent years.

The talks between Mr. Shamir and Mr. Pavlov, at the Soviet Embassy in London, were the first between prime ministers of the two countries. They were in London for the inauguration of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, set up to channel investment to eastern Europe.

Mr. Shamir said that he outlined Israel's proposal for a regional

peace conference to get negotiations under way with Palestinians and Arab neighbors, and that Mr. Pavlov told him that the Soviet government would consider the ideas.

"I hope they will accept them sympathetically," Mr. Shamir said.

Israel repeatedly has ruled out any international conference for fear of being forced by pro-Arab nations to make too many concessions.

The Palestine Liberation Organization favors such a conference un-

der the auspices of the United Nations.

Mr. Shamir said a regional meeting would not have any ties with the United Nations, "will not take any decisions, will not accept any resolutions and there will be no vote."

Instead, it would be an opportunity for bilateral talks under the auspices of the United States and Soviet Union.

He said the meeting with Mr. Pavlov was his first chance to present the proposal made April 9 to

Soviet authorities and to discuss restoring relations.

Mr. Shamir made no mention of the main obstacles to normal ties, notably the settlement of Soviet Jewish immigrants in the occupied territories, but he said that there was no insurmountable "contradiction" between the two countries.

Settlements in the occupied territories have nothing to do with establishing a lasting peace in the Middle East, according to Mr. Shamir, who is to meet the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, on Friday to discuss the issue. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

If the Luck of the Irish Holds, the Gold Will Stay Buried

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

DOO LOUGH, Ireland — The serene, rocky mountains and peat meadows of this part of western Ireland look as unspoiled as they were 1,500 years ago when St. Patrick is supposed to have climbed the peak now named for him to fast, pray and banish snakes.

Until recently, there have been only three ways of earning a livelihood in the rain-swept, wind-blown wilderness: grazing sheep, fishing for sea trout and salmon and digging peat. But prospectors have discovered gold in the hills, after all the centuries.

Peter Mantle, a 38-year-old innkeeper whose livelihood depends on anglers who come to enjoy his fishing rights to Doo Lough and the nearby freshets that tumble down from the hills, is not alone in thinking it should be left in the ground.

Though the find could be the largest in the history of Europe, it does not seem quite enough to turn Doo Lough into the Irish Klondike.

All the prospectors have said so far is that they have identified 530,000 tons of ore with a content of six grams — less than a quarter of an ounce — of gold per ton. Fears of mountains of tailings and heavy metal poison runoff into the streams and ground of an austere and sacred landscape have led the energy minister, Robert Mulloy, to ban mining on Croagh Patrick itself, on the narrow grounds of religious and cultural significance.

"We're frantically trying now to prove that St. Patrick fished for salmon here on his way up to the mountain," Mr. Mantle said jokingly, but what he and the others would really like to do is get the Ministry of the Environment to declare the region an inviolable wilderness preserve.

He and other fly-fishing enthusiasts fear that gold fever could be a fatal blow to sea trout, which have nearly disappeared in the last three years because of parasites thought to have been attracted by commercial salmon farms in the bays just offshore. The troubles began arriving by land and by sea

shortly after Mr. Mantle bought Delphi Lodge, just downstream from Doo Lough in County Galway.

"We were up fishing a stream one day, in the winter of 1987, when we saw this chap panicking for gold with what for all the world looked like a frying pan," Mr. Mantle recalled.

"We thought he was out of his mind when he told us he'd found gold," he said. "They backtracked the gold to the source rock, and there does appear to be a ridge of gold running right across the top of the watershed."

The Irish government, always strapped for money in a country where unemployment runs close to 20 percent, holds the mineral rights to the land, so those like Mr. Mantle who earn their daily bread from it, have mobilized to try to fight off the mining interests.

"It'll be tough, and I'm not sure we'll win," he said. The prospectors are finishing up their results now and will soon be making their case. The prospecting is being done by a joint British-

Irish venture, Andaman Resources and Glencar Explorations PLC.

"We haven't yet got to the stage where we're ready to declare it's a commercially exploitable proposition," said Hugh McCullough, Glencar's managing director, in Dublin.

The final word is unlikely to come before the end of the year, Mr. McCullough said, but he dismissed Mr. Mantle's fears as unfounded.

"We're up in the mountains, and the operation is really quite invisible," he said. "It couldn't be seen from any tourist road. Modern technology allows such developments to take place sensibly and safely, and all we want is the right to put our case forward."

For German Social Democrats, a Reluctant No. 1

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

KIEL, Germany — The new leader of the opposition Social Democrats, Bodo Ramelow, is an iconoclastic pipe smoker and art lover who is not really sure he wants to be chancellor.

"He'll avoid running if he can," one of Mr. Ramelow's friends said recently. "The problem is that there isn't anyone else out there. He may have to do it."

The next election for chancellor is not due until 1994, but as the new leader of the Social Democratic

Party, Mr. Ramelow is already being mentioned in polls against Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Recent surveys suggested that if the two were to meet in an election, Mr. Ramelow would win.

Although he has spent more than 20 years in public life, Mr. Ramelow is only now emerging as an important national figure, as successor to the party's longtime leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, who is retiring.

One of Mr. Ramelow's guiding principles is that work should not be allowed to dominate one's life. It is an unusual principle for a successful politician, especially in Germany, and has sometimes frustrated his supporters.

Mr. Ramelow has been known to skip political luncheons to visit art galleries.

"Music, literature, theater, ballet, painting, architecture: I find all these things exciting," he said. "They are things I find necessary to life."

Being of Swedish descent and coming from the ancient Baltic city of Lubeck, Mr. Ramelow said, makes him "somewhat calmer, somewhat more Nordic" than other Germans. His slim good looks, passion for culture and the air of reflective sophistication he exudes while puffing his pipe make him a stark contrast to Mr. Kohl.

The political difference between the two is not great. A broad consensus has emerged among Germans and differences among the major parties are far less sharp. The Social Democratic Party was founded more than a century ago. Its political base was among the proletariat, and their crusades were for humane working conditions, unemployment insurance, social security and free access to health care and education.

"They have been achieved, that is, if you are talking about western Germany," Mr. Ramelow said. "But look at what is happening in the east. That is where our tradition of fighting on behalf of the weak is still very relevant."

Mr. Ramelow is considered a centrist by Social Democratic standards. His political mentor is former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whom he served as education minister. He had previously served in the German parliament, entering in 1970 at age 29.

After the Schmidt government fell from power in 1982, Mr. Ramelow ran for premier of his home state, Schleswig-Holstein, in 1983 and in 1987, losing both times. After the 1987 election, a scandal tainted the incumbent, Uwe Barschel, who was accused of running his campaign unethically and illegally and of trying to spread derogatory rumors about Mr. Ramelow.

The scandal closed in on Mr. Barschel, who committed suicide in 1987. New elections were held several months later, and Mr. Ramelow won a landslide victory.

Late last year, the job of opposition leader became available with Mr. Ramelow's retirement. The recently defeated candidate for chancel-

Italian Cabinet Trying to Avoid A Short History

ROME (AP) — Prime Minister

Giulio Andreotti fought Tuesday to keep his four-day-old government from collapsing and becoming the shortest-lived of Italy's 50 cabinets since the end of World War II.

Formed Friday after a two-week crisis, the revived five-party coalition was immediately shaken by squabbling. The small Republican Party, angered by the low-level cabinet posts it received, first boycotted the swearing-in ceremony Saturday, then announced Monday it would not give Mr. Andreotti its support in Parliament.

Those actions forced the Christian Democrat leader to postpone for a day a scheduled appearance in Parliament on Tuesday to seek the necessary vote of confidence in his government.

Even without the Republicans, the other four parties — Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals — have a majority in both houses.

But political commentators said it was not immediately clear whether the four parties would be willing to go ahead without an important ally.

WORLD BRIEFS

Winnie Mandela Denies Kidnapping

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Winnie Mandela, taking the witness stand for the first time in her trial, denied on Tuesday that she was involved with kidnapping and assaulting four black activists in December 1988.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of the African National Congress deputy leader, Nelson Mandela, told the Rand Supreme Court that when she heard about the charges, "I was outraged. I was furious." She said she was traveling to inspect welfare projects in Broadford, 300 kilometers (190 miles) away, on the night the four were said to have been kidnapped and then beaten at her home in Soweto township near Johannesburg.

The state has accused Mrs. Mandela and two others of arranging the abductions from a church hostel. One of the four, Stompie Seipei, was later found dead. Jerry Richardson, a bodyguard for Mrs. Mandela, was sentenced to death last year for the murder.

Chamorro Asks Long-Term U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro told a joint meeting of Congress on Tuesday that her country would need 10 years of U.S. financial support to recover from the war and economic mismanagement of the last decade.

She said Nicaragua also required foreign investment credit and international cooperation "to let us rise from the ashes left for us by past dictatorships." In an address from the House chamber, Mrs. Chamorro spoke of the gains she has made during her first year as Nicaragua's elected president.

Speaking through a translator, she noted that 20,000 contras who had fought the Sandinistas had agreed to disarm and that "the huge army" amassed under the leftist Sandinista government had been reduced by two-thirds.

Manila Reports Arrest of a Top Rebel

MANILA (Reuters) — The Philippine police announced Tuesday the capture of a Communist rebel leader who helped set up the movement's operational network in Europe, and reported 28 people were killed in fighting between security forces and insurgent groups since Saturday.

The rebel leader, Jorge Bavieria, a member of the liaison group of the New People's Army general command, was arrested in Manila on Sunday.

The police said 11 policemen were among 17 people killed in two ambushes on Sunday and Monday by Communist guerrillas operating in the northern province of Cagayan. In the southern Philippines, separatist Muslim gunmen opened fire over the weekend on a crowded public market in Lanao del Norte, killing 11 people.

Rafsanjani to Visit France in Summer

TEHRAN (Reuters) — President Hashemi Rafsanjani will go to Turkey and Syria later this month before traveling to France on his first visit to the West since taking office, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

Mr. Rafsanjani's visit to Turkey had been planned before the Gulf war but was postponed. It will now take place on April 29 or early next month. He will visit Syria immediately afterwards, the diplomats said.

Mr. Rafsanjani, who has been seeking to improve relations with the West, will visit France this summer, they said. Mr. Rafsanjani traveled to the Soviet Union, Japan, China and other countries during his nine years as parliamentary speaker before becoming president in 1989, but he has not traveled to Western Europe since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

U.S. Railroads in Union Deadlock

WASHINGTON (AP) — Freight railroads and their unions said Tuesday that they are deadlocked after an all-night bargaining session, and Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner said he considered a coast-to-coast rail strike likely at midnight.

"There's every indication" that Congress will have to step in, Mr. Skinner said. Congress has the authority to stop a transportation strike, but the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said Tuesday that there would be no such move until all avenues of bargaining had been exhausted and a strike was under way.

The nation's 235,000 freight workers are set to walk off their jobs early Wednesday if the 11 unions representing them have not all agreed to new contracts settling a three-year dispute over wages, health care and work rules.

Honecker Blocked Attack, Paper Says

BONN (AP) — Terrorists planned to attack a 1986 conference involving Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, but Erich Honecker, then the East German leader, asked the Palestine Liberation Organization to intercede to stop them, a newspaper said Tuesday.

The West said Mr. Honecker addressed his appeal to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, arguing that to carry out the attack would be "playing into the hands of the Reagan administration."

The newspaper said that U.S. officials had notified the East Germans that Palestinian terrorists planned to attack a publishers' convention in Disseldorf in May 1986. Among the personalities scheduled to take part was Mr. Kissinger. The American warning came shortly after the bombing of a West Berlin discotheque on April 6, 1986, in which two U.S. soldiers and a Turkish woman were killed and 240 people wounded.

For the Record

Bolivia has announced a shake-up of a special police anti-drug unit suspected of having been infiltrated by traffickers. The announcement followed the suicide Friday of a regional commander of the unit and the resignation last month of two senior government officials following allegations that they were tied to the drug trade. (APF)

The authorities in Tibet have arrested about 30 people in Lhasa as part of a crackdown on crime before celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Chinese rule planned for next month, officials said. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Canada will no longer bar tourists who have AIDS or carry the virus, Health Minister Perrin Beatty has announced. The United States has said it will lift such restrictions later this year. (Reuters)

North Korea has opened a joint venture in Macao to handle applications for tourist visas, which will cost \$15 and take about a week to process if approved by Pyongyang. The DPR Korea-Macao International Tourism Co., of which North Korea owns 49 percent and a Chinese businessman has 51 percent, said official delegations must still apply for visas through a North Korean Embassy. (Reuters)

An airlift for travelers in New Zealand stranded by a wedding strike that has halted ferry service between the North and South Islands was begun Tuesday by the government. (Reuters)

The Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam reopened Tuesday, two days after 20 paintings by the artist were stolen and recovered two hours later. The museum said 12 of the 20 were back on display. Five slightly damaged canvases will be ready again in a few weeks, and three that were heavily damaged by the thieves will take about a year to restore. (Reuters)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	C 50	F 41	sh	Bangkok	C 85	F 76	ts
Antwerp	C 48	F 39	nd	Beijing	C 65	F 56	ts
Berlin	C 45	F 36	nd	Hong Kong	C 80	F 71	ts
Brussels	C 48	F 39	nd	Kobe	C 75	F 66	ts
Copenhagen	C 45	F 36	nd	Manila	C 85	F 76	ts
Dublin	C 45	F 36	nd	New Delhi	C 85	F 76	ts
Frankfurt	C 48	F 39	nd	Osaka	C 75	F 66	ts
Geneva	C 45	F 36	nd	Shanghai	C 75	F 66	ts
London	C 45	F 36	nd	Singapore	C 85	F 76	ts
Madrid	C 45	F 36	nd	Tokyo	C 75	F 66	ts
Munich	C 45	F 36	nd				
Norway	C 45	F 36	nd				
Paris	C 45	F 36	nd				
Platzburg	C 45	F 36	nd				
Prague	C 45	F 36	nd				
Rome	C 45	F 36	nd				
Stockholm	C 45	F 36	nd				
Vienna	C 45	F 36	nd				
Zurich	C 45	F 36	nd				

Supreme Court Restricts Appeals by Death Row Inmates

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a ruling Tuesday that could hasten many executions, cut back on the rights of death row inmates to make repeated appeals of their convictions.

The 6-to-3 ruling in a case from Georgia was denounced by the dissenters as a drastic curtailment of the rights of criminal defendants.

The court rejected arguments by Warren McCleskey, a death row inmate, that Georgia officials violated his rights when they failed to give him a written statement from the inmate to whom Mr. McCleskey allegedly confessed the slaying of an Atlanta police officer in 1978.

Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, writing for the majority, said Mr. McCleskey's failure to raise the issue during an appeal in 1981 disqualified him from trying to use it in subsequent appeals.

Justice Kennedy said the burden was on defendants in such cases to prove they had good reason for not raising the issue initially and that their failure to do so had prejudiced their ability to defend themselves.

For example, he said, a defendant must prove that state officials deliberately interfered with his ability to raise the issue.

It is not necessary for the state to prove that the defendant deliberately abandoned the issue in an earlier appeal in order to raise it subsequently, he said.

The only exception to the new restrictions are those rare instances in which the defendant can show he is probably not guilty of the crime, Justice Kennedy said.

He said the new rules "should curtail the abusive petitions that in recent years have threatened to undermine the integrity of the habeas corpus process."

Habeas corpus is the system that permits convicted defendants to appeal to the federal courts for help when they claim their constitutional rights have been violated.

A proposal in Congress to limit habeas corpus petitions was introduced after a special judicial committee recommended time limits on death row appeals.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, in a dissenting opinion, said the ruling "encourages state officials to conceal evidence that would likely prompt" prisoners to appeal their convictions.

The court "tosses aside established precedents without explanation," he said, "and applies rules in a way that rewards state misconduct and deceit."

Mr. McCleskey's murder conviction was overturned in 1989 by a federal judge who ruled the state had

violated his rights in obtaining his confession to Officer Evans, a fellow inmate.

But the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reinstated the conviction, ruling that Mr. McCleskey forfeited his right to challenge the constitutionality of the confession by failing to raise the issue in 1981.

Mr. McCleskey's lawyers said they lacked evidence to challenge the confession until 1987, when they obtained Mr. Evans's written statement after the Georgia Supreme Court ordered police records made public.

The defense lawyers said Mr. Evans's statement gave them the first clue that the inmate had been coached by the police to obtain a confession from Mr. McCleskey.

Georgia officials said Mr. McCleskey's lawyers neglected to ask for Mr. Evans's statement.

U.S. Warns Moscow On Emigration Law

WASHINGTON — The United States has warned that Soviet failure to enact legislation relaxing curbs on emigration would prevent Washington from granting trade benefits to Moscow.

The warning followed a comment by a senior Soviet legislator, who said it was unlikely that the parliament would formally end emigration restrictions soon for political and ideological reasons.

President George Bush, the State Department said in a statement, "made it clear when he signed the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement during the Washington summit and again when he waived the Jackson-Vanik amendment in December that until the Soviet government enacts new emigration legislation he would not submit the trade agreement to Congress."

It added, "Without congressional approval of the trade agreement, the Soviet Union cannot obtain Most Favored Nation status." The department said it would not speculate on the Soviet debate on the legislation, "but would note that we continue to urge the Soviet government to take this important step as soon as possible."

On Dec. 12, Mr. Bush waived until July a part of the Jackson-Vanik law that bars credits to a country that does not allow free emigration. He said the move would enable the Soviet Union to

buy up to \$1 billion in food with U.S. farm credits.

Mr. Bush did not waive another part of the law that denies a country most favored nation treatment if it does not allow its citizens free emigration rights. He said such status would be granted when Moscow codified free emigration.

The National Conference on Soviet Jewry, which had been a leader in urging the United States to ease trade restrictions on Moscow as emigration curbs were relaxed, expressed deep concern at the report that the law would be delayed.

Its chairman, Shoshana Cardin, said, "The Supreme Soviet's failure to enact this long-pending legislation can only be viewed ominously, as a sign of increasing turmoil within the U.S.S.R., which could impact negatively on the fate of the Soviet Union's Jewish population."

South Korean Students Protest Gorbachev Visit

SEOUL — The police arrested 26 students in Seoul on Tuesday for staging a protest against President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's scheduled visit to South Korea later this week, a police spokesman said.

The protesters gathered near the Soviet trade office in Seoul and handed out leaflets denouncing President Roh Tae Woo.

Sir David Lean, Director of 'Lawrence of Arabia,' Dies at 83

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

Sir David Lean, 83, the British director of such classic films as "Brief Encounter," "Great Expectations," "The Bridge on the River Kwai," "Lawrence of Arabia" and "A Passage to India," died Tuesday in London. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Sir David's films won 25 Academy Awards from 1946 to 1970, including seven each for "Bridge on the River Kwai" (1957) and "Lawrence of Arabia" (1962). He received best-director Oscars for the two films, and both also won the best-picture award. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1984.

Sir David was a meticulous craftsman noted for technical wizardry, perfectionism, subtle manipulation of emotions, superb production values, authenticity and taste. He was one of the very few directors who edited his own films, and he also adapted or co-adapted half a dozen of them.

From 1942 to 1955, Mr. Lean made 11 movies, including the acclaimed "In Which We Serve" (co-

directed with Noel Coward), "This Happy Breed," "Oliver Twist," "Breaking Through the Sound Barrier," "Robson's Choice" and "Summer Time."

His early movies were intimate dramas, but beginning with "River Kwai," in 1957, he made long, sumptuous, extravagant epics that took years to complete.

Sir David, a tall, trim man with angular features, keen eyes and a booming voice, made films with a burning concentration. He called movie making "a terrific thrill, a kick" and said the hardest element of it was "finding a story to fall in love with."

The director who loved to make movies was not allowed to see them during his boyhood in the London suburb of Croydon, where he was born on March 25, 1908. His father, Francis, an accountant, and his mother, the former Helena Tange, were Quakers who regarded motion pictures as sinful. But they sent him to a Quaker boarding school, Leighton Park, in Reading, where he began spending all his spare time going to the movies,

captivated by what he later called "the pure audacity of the American cinema."

Through the decades, he maintained autocratic control over movie sets. "Can you think of any art that isn't one person's vision?" he asked in 1984. "Making a movie is using a vast piece of machinery like a crane to draw a fine line. One person must control the machinery."

Some of his later movies were criticized as overlong, lifeless, monotonous and ostentatious, although reviewers praised individual scenes as vigorous and exciting. Some critics said he was beginning to stress form over content and

visual effects over literary quality to a point that his films were becoming more stately than entertaining.

"Ryan's Daughter," a 1970 movie starring Sarah Miles about an adulterous affair on the western coast of Ireland, received the sharpest criticism. Vincent Canby of The New York Times deplored what he termed its "vacuous 19th-century Romanticism" and "calculated pretentiousness," adding that "this kind of extravagant film making is often lovely to look at, but it becomes, toward the third hour, as boring as cloud-watching."

Mr. Lean's later movies made him, according to Variety, the top directorial grosser of that time. Nonetheless, it took him 13 years to put together the financing for his next movie, his 16th, "A Passage to India," which vindicated his talent. He adapted the script from E.M. Forster's 1924 novel about the traumatic clash of the British and Indian cultures. Mr. Canby hailed the 1984 film as "by far his best work" since "The Bridge on the River Kwai" and "Lawrence of Arabia."

"Though vast in physical scale and set against a tumultuous Indian background, it is also intimate, funny and moving in the manner of a film maker completely in control of his material," Mr. Canby wrote.

"A Passage to India" received three of the four top awards, including best picture, of the New York Film Critics Circle. The group named Mr. Lean the best director and Dame Peggy Ashcroft the best actress for her portrayal of the saintly Mrs. Moore.

Norwegian Ferry Aground

OSLO — A ferry ran aground Tuesday off the village of Lysoey, but the 140 passengers and crew were safely evacuated, rescue workers said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Lump Sums Tempt Taxpayers to Cheat

Cheating on taxes is not so much a matter of how much the taxpayer owes as when and how he or she has to pay it, according to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. A new IRS study found that when filing out tax returns, those who have to pay a lump sum are three times as likely to cheat as those who owe the same amount but have covered it through quarterly payments or taxes withheld throughout the year.

"It's not how much we owe overall, but feeling that we have to pay it right now, out of pocket, that radically ups the odds of cheating," Russell Weigel, a psychologist at Amherst College in Massachusetts, who conducted the study, told The New York Times. "Whether you're rich or poor, it's what your tax bill looks like that makes the difference."

The amount of cheating varies. Self-employed workers report only 47 percent of income; this rises to 60 percent for small-business owners and to 80 percent for doctors and lawyers. Overall, the IRS estimates that it collects only 84 percent of taxes due.

Although income tax returns are due April 15, U.S. taxpayers living overseas get an automatic two-month extension of the deadline, to June 15. But any taxes owed as of April 15 are payable April 15.

Short Takes

Cadets at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, wear uniforms, but their goals are different from those of cadets in the army, navy and air force academies. "Our graduates are not warriors," Captain Joseph M. Makta, commandant of cadets, told The Washington Post. "We're in the social services." With emphasis on rescue, marine safety and pollution con-

trol, Captain Makta said, the Coast Guard is "a halfway house between flying a jet and serving in the Peace Corps."

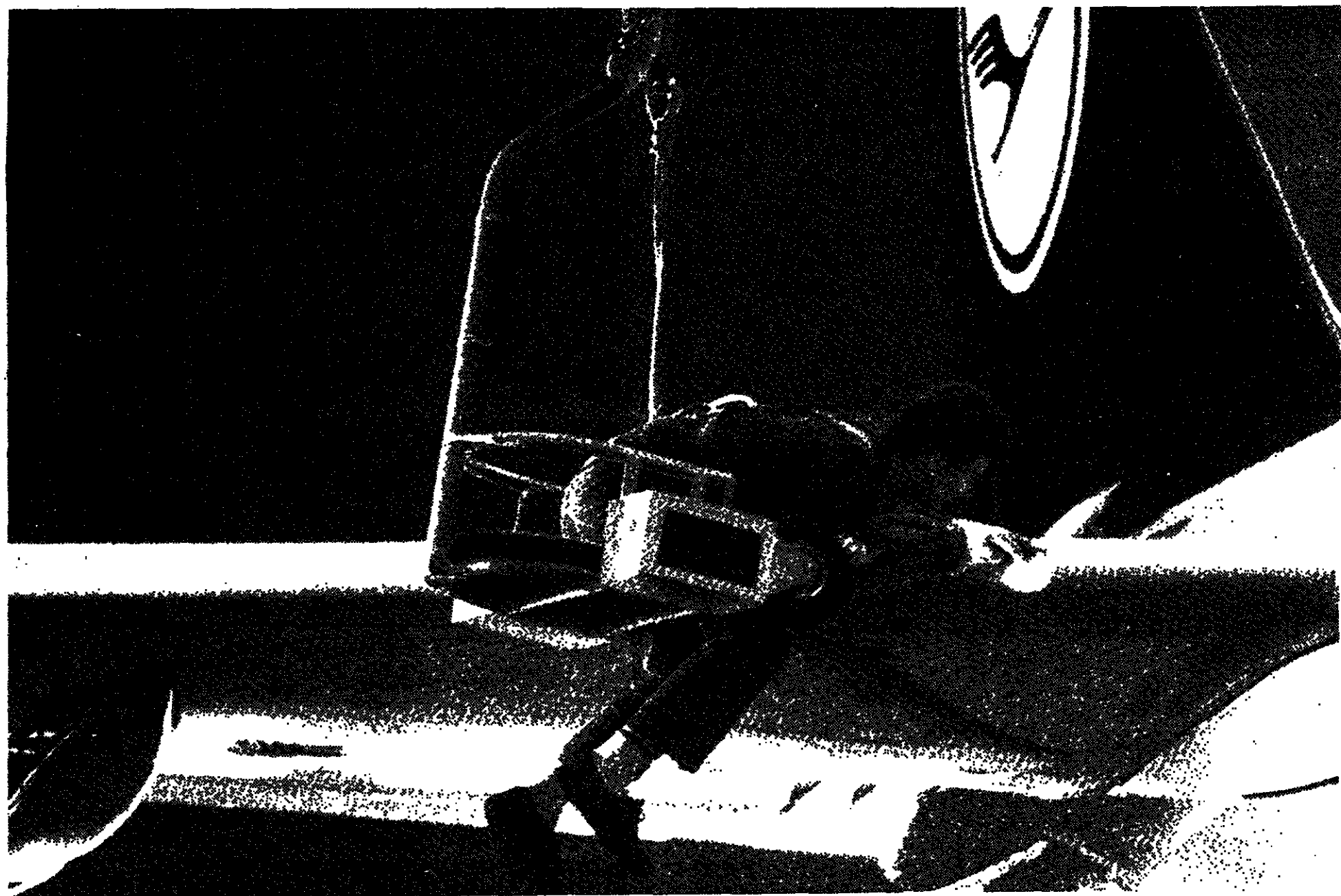
The Ford Crown Victoria and the Mercury Grand Marquis, twin automobiles that are the biggest in their respective divisions, are "classic big American cars," according to Road & Track magazine, but are not, by law, domestic U.S. products. Fewer than 75 percent of their parts, measured by cost, are manufactured domestically as required by law for cars to qualify as American-made.

Yo-yos were introduced in the United States from the Philippines 62 years ago by Donald F. Duncan Sr. Sales peaked in 1963, when Mr. Duncan's company, which has about 85 percent of the market, sold 63 million. Sales sagged to 500,000 in 1985 but, after a blitz of commercials on cable television networks that carry mostly children's shows, totaled 12 million last year. Most yo-yo players are children 8 to 15, said Tom O'Brien, a Duncan executive. But, he added, "I get dozens of letters from string-out executives who say they find playing with a yo-yo to be great therapy."

A Michigan state legislator, Gerald Law, wants to make it illegal for professional athletes to sell their autographs. "I'm thinking of the kid from the city who needs a role model," he says, "but the athlete walks right past him and says, 'I only sign at card shows.' What does that tell the kid?" Replied The New York Times in an editorial: "A good many things. That saintly ballplayers will take time to give kids a lifetime memory, and less saintly guys will walk over them on the way to the Porsche in the parking lot. That baseball, despite the mythology to the contrary, is a business whose practitioners profit wherever they can. That heroes often have cash registers instead of hearts. Painful lessons, but in the long run, valuable ones."

Arthur Higbee

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Endgame in the Far East

The Cold War lingers in Asia, but Mikhail Gorbachev's current visit to Japan could help end it. In Europe, the Berlin Wall no longer stands in the way of improved relations with Moscow's neighbors. In the Far East, islands that Stalin seized from a defeated Japan in 1945 still do. If Mr. Gorbachev can find a way to return them to their rightful owners, Japan is likely to respond with much-needed investments that could transform not only the faltering Soviet economy but the Asian political landscape.

There is little that Washington can do directly to promote this profitable exchange, but Americans can surely hope for a favorable outcome. Mr. Gorbachev's ambitious plans to reconstruct the Soviet economy depend on tranquility with his neighbors and outside help. Japan's trust is critical to both.

Japan and the Soviet Union are technically still at war: indeed, a perceived Soviet "threat" is Japan's chief justification for maintaining the fourth-largest defense budget in the world. At the same time, Japan's model of development appeals to many sophisticated Soviets who know that they cannot afford to go it alone economically but who shrink from freely competitive markets and politics. If the Soviet Union is ever to become a market for Japan's and America's goods, Moscow must also make products that the world wants.

Japan is prepared to help with more than \$20 billion in development aid and loan guarantees to encourage skittish Japanese investors. Publicly, Tokyo is playing down any appearance that it is prepared to swap hard cash for real estate. That makes sense diplomatically, because Mr. Gorbachev is under pressure from his own hard-liners not to conduct a fire sale of the islands. But privately Tokyo is willing to sign a peace treaty, and a check, if Moscow promises to

give back all the islands at some point. In 1956, the Soviets agreed to return Shikotan Island and the Habomai group, but they reneged on the agreement in 1960 after Japan renewed its security pact with the United States and allowed American bases to remain on its soil. The Soviets still ritually object to those bases, but not to the Japanese-American security pact. In time the Soviets may come to regard even the bases as benign, since they are no longer a threat to the Soviet Union.

The islands are part of Russian territory, and Russian hard-liners are denouncing any deal as another Alaska giveaway. Some Russian nationalists are opposed to Westernization, even if it comes from the East. Mr. Gorbachev himself will understandably insist on limiting Japan's use of the islands for military purposes. Yet the Russian leader Boris Yeltsin, a frequent Gorbachev critic, seems ready to go along with revision.

In a visit to Japan earlier this month, Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh told reporters: "We need a solution making it possible to draw a clear border line between the two states." Mr. Gorbachev may prefer to postpone any clear redrawing of borders to avoid inspiring independence-minded republics along the Soviet periphery. But if he finds a way to leap over the island barrier, his talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu could take their place alongside two other momentous meetings: the summit session in Malta, at which Mr. Gorbachev and President George Bush set superpower relations on a new course, and the Sverdlovsk conference, at which he and Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave birth to a united Germany. It could help transform the Soviet Union — and remake Far Eastern relations for years to come.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Kowtowing to Riyadh

The Saudis and Kuwaitis were kind enough to receive half a million American troops to save their necks from Saddam Hussein. But they could not then see their way clear to receiving Frank Lautenberg, one among 17 U.S. senators who sought to visit the Gulf. Typoid? No, it was the fact that Senator Lautenberg, a New Jersey Democrat, had an Israeli stamp in his passport from an earlier trip. Twice the Saudi Embassy in Washington refused to stamp in the requisite visa. The State Department then issued Mr. Lautenberg the second passport that has come to be routinely provided to Americans caught in this bind. The visit went on.

In a letter, the senator urged the secretary of state to stir a policy review by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Arab states conducting this secondary boycott of Israel and suggested that the secretary place the matter on the agenda of regional peacemaking.

But the visa rebuff is only tangentially an offense against Israel. It is directly an offense against the United States — the more sordid and insidious for seldom being accurately recognized. The Saudis and

others are saying that they and not the U.S. government will determine the validity of an American passport. They are forcing a distinction between two kinds of Americans, those who will submit to Saudi derogation of American sovereignty and those who will not. This is being done, to repeat, by a couple of family-run governments that but for the United States would be provinces of Iraq.

For decades now, this form of humiliation of the United States has been greeted with a shrug or an indulgent chuckle by many traveling Americans, journalists as well as diplomats and businessmen. It even happens that Israelis are sometimes seen as villains of the piece for conforming with the law and dignity of their own visa procedures and inconveniencing Americans as a result. Who can tell to what extent such habits of shabby complicity have nourished in Arab minds the rejection of Israel, which is a root cause of the whole Middle East dispute? Not one day longer should the American government kowtow to Saudi Arabia in this manner.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

America Still Lags

There is much good news in the latest statistics on infant mortality in America. The overall rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births declined in 1990 by the sharpest rate in a decade, down to 9.1. The most recent statistics for American minorities also show a drop in newborn death rates. But there is sobering information, too, that shows that the nation still has far to go before it catches up with the rest of the industrialized world.

Although the American rate improved, the country's international standing continued to erode, falling from 19th in the world in 1985 to no better than 22d in 1990. And there are no indications that the gap in infant death rates between whites and some disadvantaged minorities has shrunk. The infant mortality rate for American Indians and for those of Puerto Rican extraction, for example, was 50 percent and 40 percent higher, respectively, than the rate for whites, according to the annual report on the health status of the United States. Moreover, the infant death rate among blacks is still twice that of whites, and the gap there is wider than it was in the 1980s.

Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan says that some of the success that has been achieved goes to reductions in early deaths from respiratory distress syndrome. That can be attributed, in part, to

new drugs for treating low-weight babies whose lungs are not fully developed at birth. Expanded Medicaid eligibility and improved access to prenatal care were also cited.

Although other factors are involved, there are correlations between the infant death rates of certain populations and the amount of prenatal care they have received. From 78 to 96 percent of all American women of Cuban, Chinese, Japanese and Filipino American descent, for example, have prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy and have infant death rates that range from 8 to 8.2 per 1,000 live births. Among other American minority groups, where the percentage of women receiving early care drops to around 60 percent, the infant death rates are generally much higher.

Much more improvement is possible. Dr. Sullivan estimates, for example, that infant deaths could be reduced by 10 percent if all women refrained from smoking during pregnancy. It is also clear that advanced therapies and technologies designed to save even the sickest infants are not the best or least expensive course. Other nations have placed a higher priority on the health of pregnant women and on the level of care they receive. Surely even with the limits of current fiscal restraints America can begin to do the same.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Leaders in Need of Good News

If two national leaders ever had good reason to wish for a breakthrough in bilateral relations they are Mikhail Gorbachev and Toshiki Kaifu. Both face serious domestic problems, and both could draw considerable benefit from a success in the international sphere. Mr. Kaifu, like Mr. Gorbachev, is trying to hold on to his job.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)

Skepticism in South Africa

The European Community is lifting its curbs on Krugerrands, iron and steel imports from South Africa. It should be an

occasion for hurrahs and the injection of new life into South Africa's economy. But nobody expects a flood of investment into this country. Nobody expects we will quickly emerge from the economic malaise in which we find ourselves. One reason is that the violence in South Africa is not just a matter of concern internally. It impacts on our image abroad and helps to keep investors away. What they want is stability and an assurance that their money is safe. When they read about the terrible fighting between political and tribal factions, they shy away from this country. They do not want to put their money into a country in which there is a possibility of civil war.

— The Citizen (Johannesburg)

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OPINION

The New Way of War Is to Bomb Now and Kill Later

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — What does a bombed city look like? Relief workers returning from Iraq say that from now on our mental image should look more like Baghdad than Dresden. The buildings are standing, hardly anyone was killed by blast or fire, but now that the war is over the dying is beginning.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which normally expresses itself in the

The Red Cross warns that unless governments urgently muster a massive effort, the situation in Iraq will become a long-term disaster.

most understated language it can devise, warned last week of the seeds of a "public health catastrophe of immense proportions." It was referring not to the plight of the 1.5 million Kurds but to that of the other 14 million Iraqis.

The principal threat is contaminated water and lack of sanitation. The country's electrical system was wiped out by the bombing. That means that water treatment plants are silent and water pipes empty. Sewage cannot be pumped, either, or treated. Backed-up pipes are draining into canals and rivers out of which people are now, perforce, drinking.

The most immediate consequence is diarrhea, which, according to the Red Cross, often kills the children "within a few hours."

There are reported outbreaks of other infectious diseases, but without chemical reagents or power to run lab incubators they have not been identified. Without telephones, mail service or gasoline it is impossible to get an accurate count of the sick and dying.

Dr. Jack H. Geiger, president of Physicians for Human Rights, who has just returned from Iraq, says he would not be surprised if the nationwide toll soon ran to "many tens of thousands." Hospitals, the remnants of what was once an excellent health care system, are superficially intact, but hardly functioning. Most have no antibiotics, anesthetics, intravenous transfusion apparatus and other essentials. Dr. Geiger describes burn wards where little can be done but flap towels to keep away the flies. Drugs can be shipped in, but sporadic power for a few hours a day, no water above the first floor and no sanitation are far more serious problems. Patients may be better off staying away. Without gasoline, most people are not faced with the choice.

Food is scarce. The government ration has been cut three times. It now provides, for example, three loaves of bread per person per month. Milk powder is available only to sick children with a doctor's prescription. Prices are astronomical. A large fish costs two weeks' wages. But for the 70 to 90 percent of the work force that is unemployed, anything beyond the government ration is out of reach.

We are beginning to be able to attach some meaning to that macabre new phrase: to bomb

a country "back to the pre-industrial age." If it meant that destructive technology could be smashed with little loss of innocent life, most Americans seemed to feel that was just, though harsh. But now what should have been obvious from the start will become inescapable.

Reducing a country overnight to pre-industrial conditions is not an antisepic exercise involving merely infrastructure, but an individual human experience as horrible as it sounds. The real meaning of high-technology warfare, says Dr. Geiger, is "bomb now, die later."

Iraqis are worse off now than if Iraq had been a typical developing country before the war. Their industrial systems are unaccustomed to untreated water. They have few emergency generators. Their high-tech systems require expensive, complex and time-consuming repairs and replacements. Improvisation is difficult.

Above all, everything depends on energy. "The energy vacuum," says the report of the UN secretary-general's envoy, "is an omnipresent obstacle to the success of even a short-term, massive effort to maintain life-sustaining conditions."

Conditions will worsen. As the Kurds freeze in the mountains, summer is nearing in Baghdad and the south. As the temperature rises, so does the risk of epidemics and people's need for water.

The June harvest is questionable, with no electricity to run irrigation pumps and no gasoline for harvesting combines. Food now available cannot be stored because of the lack of refrigeration. Seeds for next season's crop were destroyed. Famine is an imminent prospect.

Public and private agencies are making heroic efforts to provide some relief. All agree that together they amount to a drop in an ocean. The Red Cross warns that unless governments urgently muster a massive effort, the situation will become "a long-term disaster." The secretary-general's mission expects "a catastrophe . . . at any time."

Needed are imports of not only food, medicine and other items allowed under the ceasefire agreement but also of all kinds of spare parts, agricultural machinery, pesticides, a communications system, chemicals, generators, repairs for power plants and refineries and — irony of ironies — oil.

This time there can be no improvised policymaking between fishing trips. The extent of present and anticipated human suffering demands some clear answers to these questions.

With whom were the allies at war, Saddam Hussein or all Iraqis? If not all Iraqis, which? If the goal of getting rid of Saddam Hussein has failed, at least for the time being, should geopolitical or humanitarian concerns take precedence? Specifically, if epidemics and starvation take hold before the terms of the cease-fire's 120-day schedule are met, which is more important? How far does America's and other coalition members' responsibility extend for Iraqis suffering? If Iraq cannot pay for what its people need while also paying reparations, what should be done?

Finally, unavoidably: Was it worth it?

The writer, vice president of the World Resources Institute, writes this column independently for The Washington Post.

Germany: Laissez-Faire for the East Is a Formula for Trouble

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Germany is in serious trouble because of the Kohl government's decisions last year on economic unification of the two halves of the country. By converting East German marks to Deutsche marks the government produced immediate delight for eastern German voters, who found that their savings could buy them West German cars and luxury goods. But that act also, at a stroke, ruined what remained of eastern German industry. It was an error of political opportunism. Now another error appears to be being made for reasons of ideology.

All of Eastern Europe, and not just East Germany, has possessed only one real asset for surviving competition with the Western economic world. It is that the East is a low-wage producer, admittedly of low-technology and low-value-added goods, salable on other markets chiefly because of their cost advantage. Helmut Kohl wiped out that advantage for eastern Germany. It is now a high-cost producer. Hence production is ceasing.

Wage costs are high, and eastern German companies debt, formerly dominated in an unconvertible currency of low value, has become high-value Deutsche mark debt.

Since it is all but totally impossi-

ble for an eastern German enterprise to compete with West German manufacturers in quality or productivity, it closes. The Treuhandanstalt, the agency responsible for disposing of eastern industry, is charged

Hence the soaring rate of unemployment in eastern Germany, carrying with it a threat to political stability and moderation obvious to all.

to sell these companies off. It has thus far managed to sell 1,000 firms, 100 to foreigners. Not much is left that is worth buying. Plant is obsolete and work forces lack modern technical training, tools and equipment.

If a Western company wants to set up in the East it usually is better off buying open-field sites, building a modern factory and training a young work force to its standards. But young costs offer no decisive advantage over costs in the West, and there is mount-

ing unemployment, which means social tension and drastically falling buying power in the East, why bother?

There were two constructive strategies possible in eastern Germany, either of which would have avoided unemployment on the scale now emerging. One was to keep the region economically segregated and protected for the time being, so that it could exploit its advantage as a low-cost producer while attempting to develop a more competitive industry.

This was the other East European countries are compelled to do. It is a demeaning role; it accepts the fact of exploitation by more prosperous and efficient economies. The Polish or Czech worker admits that he has no chance of earning what a worker earns for comparable work in Germany or France. On the other hand this strategy possesses immediate economic logic and offers the promise of something better to come.

An alternative course would have been massive government subsidy to modernize industry and reconstruct infrastructure in the East. This would have been the policy of a government with a tradition of state industrial interventionism. But the German government is doctrinally committed to

free market solutions, and the decentralization of German government also tends to preclude such a course.

It is a doctrinal commitment now under increasing challenge outside Germany. It was not private enterprise that gave West Germany its industrial infrastructure in the late 1940s and 1950s. The importance of public investment has been neglected in recent years. However, the era of Reaganism-Thatcherism is passing; the correlations between public investment and national economic performance become more evident.

An American study by Alan A. Chazan, in the Journal of Monetary Economics, proposes that a cause and effect relationship existed between the fall in the growth rate (nonmilitary) public infrastructure investment in the United States between the 1950s-1960s and the 1971-1985 period, and the fall in productivity growth which took place in the same period. The annual increase in public infrastructure stock went from an average 4.1 percent of GNP to 1.6 percent, and at the same time a fall occurred in overall U.S. productivity growth from 2 percent annual growth to an average 0.8 percent.

Much the same correlation shows up between the educational level of the work force and productivity, al-

though this is scarcely a controversial proposition. A recent French study demonstrates that the most productive tenth of French industry has the highest number of engineers and technically educated staff, and the least productive tenth of industry has the highest number of unskilled workers. Public investment in education has a clear payoff in industrial productivity.

Germany is making a heavy infrastructure investment in the East but there is no equivalent investment in industry itself, which is expected to renew or re-create itself wholly by private initiative. Without a cost advantage, no incentive exists for it to do so; indeed, the means do not exist unless private capital from West Germany or abroad is injected, and what is the motive for that?

In most cases no motive exists. Hence the soaring unemployment rate in eastern Germany, carrying with it a threat to German political stability and moderation obvious to all.

Eastern Germany is gravely ill after 45 years of Marxist doctrine and practice, but treatment of the malady with the doctrine of untempered laissez-faire gives no sign of succeeding. In the meantime, social tensions mount.

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Japan: Better to Spend These Billions on Aid Than on Arms

By Saburo Okita

TOKYO — American criticism of Japan's handling of the Gulf crisis and war. And in Japan, there is frustration that Americans neither understand nor appreciate that the Japanese did all they could, given the constitutional and parliamentary constraints. Japan's \$2 billion contribution last year to the multilateral force in the Gulf and an additional \$9 billion this year came straight from Japanese taxpayers' pockets. But this was more than pocket money.

Hopefully, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's recent meeting with President George Bush, at which Mr. Bush expressed gratitude for Japanese support in the Gulf, helped forestall further deterioration in relations.

Our economies and our politics are now global. Issues once considered purely local have become the subjects of international negotiations. Perhaps the best example of this is the Structural Impediments Initiative between Japan and the United States last year. There the two sides were able to point out problems and to suggest reforms in a manner that not so long ago

would have been considered intervention in the other's domestic affairs.

The world economy is gradually formulating new rules of behavior. Such standardization is a good thing. But it is crucial that the process not be one of any single country's demanding that others be "the same as me" or "do what I say"; it should be a give-and-take process, with everyone borrowing the best the others have to offer.

Japan and the United States have different ways of looking at things. This is only natural; their histories and present situations are very different. It seems preposterous for America, or any country, to insist that its particular system is 100 percent right and that all others are deviant or unfair.

There are many rooms in the house of capitalism. Chalmers Johnson has called Japan a "capitalist developmental state." Its approach might also be labeled "catch-up capitalism" or "the capitalism of the late-comer."

Developing countries and the former Communist countries have shown great interest in the Japanese

model. They wonder if simply privatizing everything and allowing an economic free-for-all really guarantees their people a better living. They wonder if there might not be some kinder and gentler middle ground between a centrally controlled economy and a laissez-faire market-driven economy. And they suspect that this third path might be a surer route to success. The Japanese experience is thus studied as one point of light.

But today, when Japan has a higher per-capita GNP than the United States does, others expect Japan — and not unreasonably — to minimize the government role and to rely more on market mechanisms in a move away from interventionist industrial policies.

Even if this shows Japan's growth rate and makes Japanese products less competitive internationally, such a shift, it can be argued, is essential to maintaining harmonious relations with other nations.

It might be well for Japan to settle for only average growth in the 1990s

and not get too far ahead of the other countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Reducing the growth rate to around 3 percent would be good for the global environment, alleviate labor shortages in Japan, and perhaps reduce economic friction.

Yet Japan is not only a Western-oriented democracy. It is an industrial power in Asia, a region that is home to more than half the people of the world.

Japan accounted for 66 percent of the region's total GNP in 1988. The economic position of Japan in Asia is roughly analogous to that of the United States in the Americas; the United States accounted for 70 percent of Western Hemisphere GNP in the same year.

Not surprisingly, Asian and Pacific countries are expecting more and more of Japan. Japan thus has two sets of expectations to meet, and they sometimes conflict.

A big difference between the United States and Japan has to do with their different wartime heritages. For the United States, the military has largely brought honor and prestige. For Japan, it has meant bankruptcy and hatred. Little wonder there is such strong distrust of the military in Japan, such resistance to any military role, and such a desire for peace.

Since the war, Japanese life expectancy has risen until it is among the world's highest; the infant mortality rate is now among the world's lowest; and both inflation and unemployment have been held low, in the 2 percent range. The nation's streets are relatively safe.

There does not seem to be any pressing reason to upset this apple cart. Most Japanese are happy to continue with things as they are. Japan certainly should take an ac-

tive part in providing international security guarantees under United Nations auspices. But it has an even more important role to play in promoting development in poor countries, improving health and living conditions around the world, and protecting the global environment.

There is no serious dissent on this agenda within Japan, and it should be a welcome approach internationally. The \$9 billion Japan contributed to the multilateral force in the Gulf is roughly equal to the total yearly overseas development aid disbursed by Japan. If Japan could institutionalize this increase and add it to the annual ODA budget, it would thus double the aid level, pushing Japanese overseas development aid up to 0.6 percent of GNP — close to the UN target of 0.7 percent.

A resolution passed by the U.S. Congress called on Japan to raise the total of defense spending plus overseas development aid to 3 percent of GNP. There would be serious opposition in Japan and overseas to any sharp increase in Japanese defense spending.

Yet, if Japan resolved to allocate 1 percent of GNP to economic assistance, it would be contributing half the total aid from OECD countries. Part of this largest help would go to the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe.

A steady effort by Tokyo in this direction would be in Japan's long-term interests, and it surely would have a beneficial impact on global perceptions of Japan.

The writer, Japan's foreign minister in 1979 and 1980, is chairman of the Institute for Domestic and International Policy Studies in Tokyo. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Blow to Bismarck

BERLIN — The election at Gastein had produced a tie, or, at any rate, the necessity for a second appeal to the electors; and thus Prince Bismarck, the greatest statesman of modern times, is compelled to enter into a humiliating contest with Herr Schmalzfeldt, an obscure cigar-maker. An anti-Bismarck coalition would amount to the defeat of the ex-Chancellor by over two thousand. In any case he has suffered a severe blow.

1916: Wilson's Note

NEW YORK — According to despatches from Washington to-day (April 16), President Wilson, instead of resting yesterday according to his custom, devoted the whole day to a study of the new evidence in the German case and framed his Note to Germany before he left his study last evening. According to all forecasts published, the new American Note will practically amount to an ultimatum.

It will demand from Germany a full apology for attacks on unarmed merchant vessels carrying American citizens and also assurances that such attacks shall be ended immediately. Should another ship carrying Americans be torpedoed without warning after the receipt of the Note in Berlin, it is expected the United States will refuse to negotiate further, but that the act will automatically sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

1941: Strikes 'Criminal'

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, said last night (April 16) before the Academy of Political Science that the "main trouble" in the strike epidemic "is that some one is trying to take advantage of the defense program to further his own ends and I repeat that this is criminal — almost like men fighting about who should hold the hose when the house is on fire."

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OPINION

The Mess Made by 'Realists' Argues for a Try at Morality

By A. M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON — Let us dream awhile. Just suppose the United States could come up with a concept for the Middle East that would give the people of the region a chance for happiness and end wars.

That would certainly make a lot of friends for the United States; protect it from getting ensnared militarily and

ON MY MIND

lower its defense costs. To do all that would obviously promote American national interests.

And what would happen if the idea were presented? The administration in Washington would run like hell. That is what it has been doing so far — because the concept is no dream. It is at hand, tested and proved workable in most other parts of the world.

It is called political democracy. Democracy does not guarantee happiness. It just gives people the chance to pursue it — an inspiration upon which America was created.

But the spread of democracy does guarantee that the number of wars will go down. No magic. It is simply that in a democracy the people must consider and support a war. Generally they do not approve unless they feel threatened. Democracies do not go to war with each other.

The Bush administration, like so many of its predecessors, certainly does believe in democracy — for designated parts of the world, mostly where it is already in place. Such as North America, selected countries in Central and South America, Western and Central Europe, Japan and maybe one or two other Asian countries.

America Is Divided

THOMAS MANN, director of government studies at the Brookings Institution, believes that most Americans consider the Gulf war over and have little interest in helping rebel groups or getting further involved in other ways. "Americans are reluctant to get involved in the internal machinations of other countries, and they worry about quagmire," Mr. Mann says.

But some predict that support will grow for direct U.S. military action to assist the rebel cause, even as opposition efforts appear to have collapsed.

"The consensus is that we should finish the job," said David Gold, a Dallas talk show host. "As more and more people see the scenes of refugees fleeing the area, they get more concerned. The feeling is, if there is a new world order, then what about these people?"

— Richard Morin, director of polling for The Washington Post.

For the Soviet Union, democracy is fairly acceptable to Washington, as long as Mikhail Gorbachev is not damaged. But for China — don't be ridiculous. And for the Middle East and Africa — why, to promote the idea would be dangerous intervention.

Intervention, yes — but not the kind of armed intervention that diplomats and politicians now talk about to frighten us away from backing democracy or even rebels against tyranny. We cannot land troops in China or the Baltics to free the people from their tormentors.

But to promote democracy and to help the victims of dictatorship the United States could choose its friends and allies more carefully. It could rule out alliances with terrorists, seek out and support democratic groups wherever it can find them, openly through an enlarged National Endowment for Democracy. It would be moral intervention — and morality also now seems utterly terrifying.

American diplomats never quarrel publicly with morality in personal life. Forfeid. But so sadly often they flinch in embarrassment at the idea of international morality, like an atheist caught reading the Bible.

For many years, "realists" have dominated American foreign policy, particularly on the Middle East. They constantly search for a "balance of power" that is unattainable because it is based on dictatorships, which by their very nature are the cause of instability. They dismiss the concept of morality in international affairs and believe that democracy is impossible in the Middle East.

Yes, it is impossible — as long as the realists have their way and we appease the Saddam Husseins and Hafez Assad of the area, coddle the oil despots and are in a constant twitch of irritation about U.S. support of Israel, the only democracy in the area.

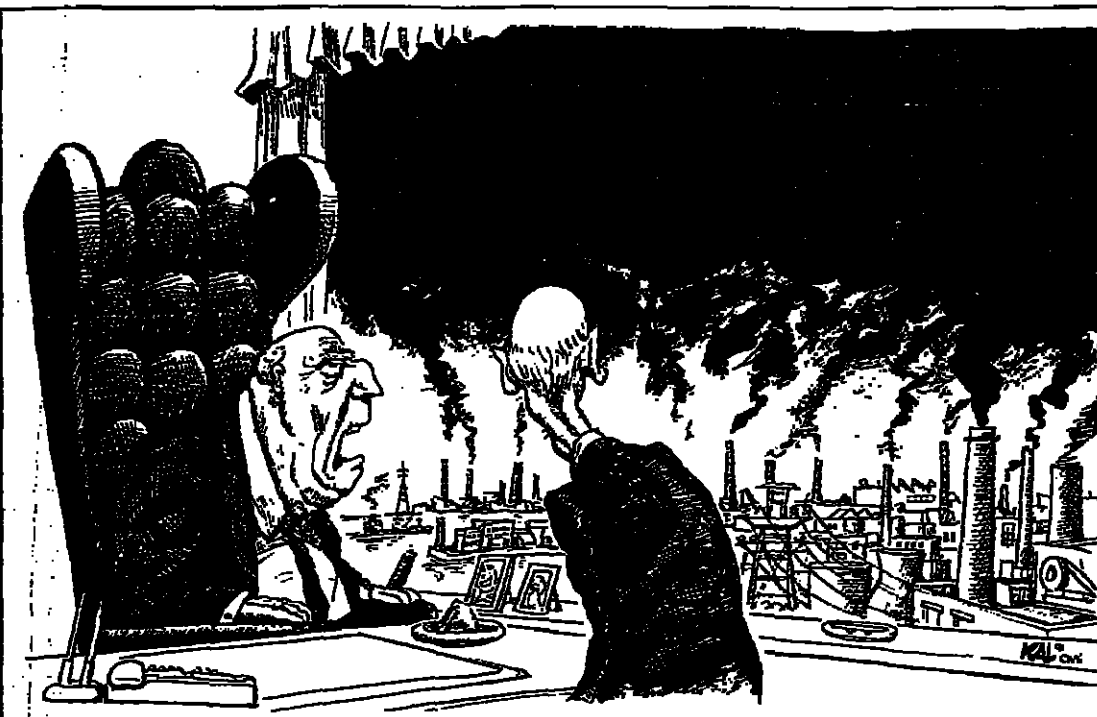
Just see where realpolitik has gotten us in the Middle East: Iran in the hands of religious fanatics, Syria and Libya ruled under terrorist fascism, Saddam Hussein still in power, marauding — and a million Iraqi refugees clawing for food, crying out their hunger and betrayal.

For a brilliant analysis of the power of democracy and the folly of realism read "Exporting Democracy" by Joshua Muravchik, just published by the American Enterprise Institute Press. It will be lastingly important.

Dictators claim the right to kill without interference. Alexander Solzhenitsyn wrote these sentences: "I tell you: interfere more and more... We beg you to come and interfere."

That is the prayer of all living political prisoners and refugees. It is the prayer that rises from the graves of those who were shot, butchered, strangled or incarcerated, quietly, without interference.

The New York Times.



'All this worry about the ozone layer. Look out there, Smithson; do you see a hole?'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Greece and the EC Rules

Regarding the news analysis "Club Europe's Private Doubts: Greece Won't Play by the Rules" (April 9):

Contrary to the article's assertions, Greece actively supports European Community goals in general and European political and economic unification in particular, and Greece contributes, in line with most other EC countries, to the promotion and achievement of a Single European Market.

Greece has participated actively in the Community's intergovernmental bodies for political and economic unification. The Athens government is determined to stabilize and restructure the Greek economy, permitting the country's full and active participation in all aspects of European integration.

In this context Athens has succeeded in significantly curtailing the number of transgressions of Community law. The most recent EC statistics and reports indicate that Greece is by no means the worst offender of the EC countries.

ARISTIDIS CALOGEROPOULOS-STRATIS, Press Counselor, Greek Embassy, Paris.

Talking Back to Simpson

Regarding "Talking Back to Arnett" (Letters, March 21) from Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming:

The defect in Peter Arnett's war reporting from Baghdad, apparently, was that his "tone and manner" (rather sub-

jective characteristics) were "helpful to the government of Iraq and harmful to the United States."

Complete objectivity is perhaps out of reach, but what about impartial reporting of uncomfortable facts? Is such an idea no longer valid? Perhaps what Senator Simpson wants is a press that is conservative and accepts the status quo, whatever the facts.

Are we not better off with a press that eschews political expediency and tries to report as truthfully as it can?

J. EDWARD MILNER, London.

Senator Simpson obviously still believes in that old canard about critical reporting, and not poor generalship, having lost the Vietnam War.

And he has let his personal animosity for Peter Arnett of CNN get in the way of common sense. Why blame Mr. Arnett? He was just another working stiff on assignment. If anyone, blame the person responsible, the president of CNN.

Of course, Saddam Hussein hoped to gain a propaganda advantage from allowing CNN to remain in Baghdad, on his terms. What other motive could he have had for doing so? As soon as the war was over and the civil repression about to begin, he kicked CNN out.

W. B. BRADLEY, Uxbridge, England.

I see all the horror of the poor Kurds on the Turkish and Iranian frontiers with Iraq, and I see the desperate refugees in the buffer zone between Kuwait and Iraq. But how strange...

I don't see Peter Arnett.

Could he be on his way back to Baghdad to report on the ghastly tragedy from there?

DAVID OSBORN, London.

Don't Blame the Victim

Regarding "A Lunch Between Friends and a Night on the Town" by William Safire (Opinion, April 12):

Regardless of what really happened at the Kennedy estate, William Safire's comment that a woman who visits a man's home late at night after a few drinks is placing herself "in what used to be called an occasion of sin" is dangerous.

It implies that if the woman is taken advantage of, she is somehow to blame. Mr. Safire's opinion is outdated, and it has been for some time. Unfortunately, rapists and male judges still use such inane rationalizations to excuse exploitative behavior toward women.

VICTORIA DOMPKA, London.

The Cardinal Wore Red

Regarding "A Gray Eminence Fades From 10 Downing Street" (March 27):

No, Richelieu was no gray eminence. He was in complete charge of French foreign and domestic policy until he died, having chosen and trained his successor, Mazarin.

In contrast, Sir Charles Powell, the former adviser to Margaret Thatcher and John Major, seems to have had the

Teenager in a White Coat, Living a New York Dream

By Helen Ngai

NEW YORK — I have seen a lot of stories lately about how difficult and dangerous it has become to grow up in New York. They are true.

But what is not said is how, when things go right, the city can be a wonderful and exciting place to grow up — a

I imagined doing something to help. Maybe I could have had that dream anywhere. But New York is one of the few places in the world — maybe the only one — where I could be living this reality.

Three afternoons a week I walk into the laboratory of one of the country's most well-known AIDS scientists, put on a white coat and walk over to blood samples taken from AIDS patients.

There are a lot of ways to learn immunology but none more powerful. I believe in the scientists I am working for and with. I hope our work will help bring this terrible epidemic to an end.

The story of how I got from my dream to my reality is worth telling — not because it is my story but because it suggests how more young people can realize their ambitions.

It begins with a caring teacher. As a junior at the Bronx High School of Science last fall I talked about my interest in the immune system and AIDS.

My science teacher had seen a newspaper story about how Dr. David Ho, an AIDS scientist who had made some important discoveries, was coming to New York. He was going to set up one of the world's biggest AIDS labs with money from a private foundation and the city.

My teacher said that would be an ideal place for me.

"What do I do?" I asked her.

"Call them," she said.

So I did. But I hardly expected that a call from a high school student to a world-famous scientist would be returned anytime soon or at all.

They called me back two days later. Dr. Ho arranged to meet me.

At that meeting he listened to me, encouraged me, told me about his work and asked me to help. I have been working in his lab since February.

The scientists here are from China, Japan, India, the Netherlands and the United States. They take time to explain to me the procedures I am doing. They are going to help me shape my own project. I have never learned so much so fast.

My parents were scared at first about my working with the AIDS virus, but they are proud of me now.

I think my father, an electrician, and my mother, a seamstress, see my success, and that of my older sisters, as confirmation that they did the right thing when they fled China in the 1960s to seek a better life.

I know I am not the only 17-year-old walking around this city with big dreams. I hope others will be as fortunate as I have been in getting to live at least one of them.

The writer, a junior at the Bronx High School of Science, is a student fellow at the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

city that lets you dream and then helps you make those dreams real.

I know. Although I am only 17 I have been nurturing a dream for a long time.

Two years ago I read in a magazine about the human immune system — how it regulates itself, not even needing directions from the brain.

Then I began to hear about AIDS.

I realized how "smart" it must be to defeat the immune system. I saw pictures of the nation's AIDS quilt — in which each of the many patches represented a victim — and understood how much suffering the virus was causing.

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The Raisa Factor: She's Enchanting the Japanese

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A young Japanese mother was strolling down one of Tokyo's most fashionable streets with her baby Tuesday when a red-haired foreign woman in a smart green suit came up, took the child in her arms and walked off to a waiting limousine.

The perpetrator of the incident, carried out before 10,000 or so witnesses in the Ginza, Tokyo's downtown shopping district, was Raisa M. Gorbachev.

On the first day of a four-day state visit to Japan with her husband, Mrs. Gorbachev has been immensely popular with the Japanese. Television newscasters and newspapers were enchanted by the events on the Ginza, when Mrs. Gorbachev dived into a crowd of onlookers, as she often does, and this time came out with a baby.

Mrs. Gorbachev had been en route to the Kabuki theater for an afternoon performance when she stopped her long black Zil limousine in the middle of the Ginza.

Trailing by a phalanx of security agents, she walked over to the sidewalk and began shaking hands with the hordes of people shouting for attention. "Raisa-san! Raisa-san!"

Eventually, she came upon the young mother, who was holding a vigorously crying baby of about 10 months or so. Without a pause, Mrs. Gorbachev confidently took the child in her arms, promising to stop the tears.

She cooed in Russian. The baby's mother cooed in Japanese. The child bawled in the universal language of unhappy infants.

Refusing to give up, Mrs. Gorbachev turned and walked back to her limousine, babe in arms. The mother came trailing after, holding a hand over her mouth in the gesture Japanese women always use when they become an object of attention.

A few blocks down the street, the limousine stopped at the Kabuki theater. The young mother and her child stepped out of one side and disappeared into the crowd. Mrs. Gorbachev stepped out the other door and in a few minutes was mugging for the cameras with a troop of Kabuki players in their traditional white-face makeup and elaborate kimono.

Then she was off to a small candy factory, where she diligently pumped all the female workers about their family life.

"I want to know if Japanese women keep working even after they have a baby," Mrs. Gorbachev said. The answer is customarily no; but in today's tight labor market, more and more women with children have jobs.

All of this energetic fraternizing with the Japanese made Mrs. Gorbachev the star of the Tuesday evening telecasts on the state visit, the first trip to Japan by a Soviet leader. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and his wife also had lunch with Japan's prime minister and dinner with the emperor.

but it was Mr. Gorbachev's walk through the crowds of shoppers on the Ginza that caught the national eye.

As she has done elsewhere, Mrs. Gorbachev seemed to be successful at putting a friendly human face on the abstract image of the Soviet Union. That kind of effort could pay big dividends here, even if the Gorbachev visit does not produce tangible policy breakthroughs.

For decades, the Soviet Union has been an object of fear and dislike among the Japanese people. One of the reasons Mr. Gorbachev came here, at a time when he is under intense pressure at home, was to begin building friendlier relations between the two nations.

For Mr. Gorbachev, the next few days call for meetings with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and various official speeches. The Soviet leader will not have much chance to meet Japanese citizens until Friday, when he is scheduled to visit the old capital of Kyoto and the park in Nagasaki memorializing the victims of the atomic bomb blast there.

Mrs. Gorbachev, meanwhile, has a schedule full of traditional Japanese tourist stops. She will visit a pottery maker, sip green tea, practice the art of *ikebana*, or flower arranging, and sample various Japanese foods.

In addition, somebody with a strong sense of public relations has scheduled a stop for Mrs. Gorbachev at the sprawling, noisy, reeking Tsukiji Fish Market along Tokyo Bay, where tons of fresh fish, crab, squid and octopus are sold every day.

GORBACHEV: Polite Sparring

(Continued from page 1)

meeting Tuesday. Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Kaifu spent half their time on this subject.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Kaifu asserted that it was up to the Soviet leader to change the atmosphere by offering concessions on the Kuril islands issue. "The time for a political decision is before us," Mr. Kaifu told Mr. Gorbachev.

The spokesman for Mr. Kaifu said a news blackout had been imposed on all discussions of the Kuril islands issue, including how much money Japan might offer the Soviet Union if it is resolved favorably to Tokyo.

Moscow and Tokyo plan to announce agreement on 15 separate topics when the meetings wind up on Thursday, before Mr. Gorbachev's departure on Friday, but few of them amount to significant financial breakthroughs. One economic accord involves Japan sending 300 specialists to help the Soviet Union restructure its economy.

Despite the fact that they are neighbors, Japan and the Soviet Union engage in nearly negligible

amounts of trade and joint economic projects.

Although figures have swirled in recent weeks suggesting that Japan might offer billions of dollars in aid to the Soviet Union, Japanese government officials have rejected these numbers, sometimes angrily, as speculation by people not connected with any policy-making branches.

Soviet officials, at the same time, are in Tokyo this week to talk up as many joint economic cooperation projects as possible. A senior aide to Mr. Gorbachev, Arkadi I. Volsky, who is president of the Science and Industrial Union, said Tuesday that the more money available, the better.

Credits should be granted for specific Soviet projects, Mr. Volsky said, particularly those converting military enterprises to commercial ventures. He said a plant that made navigation systems might be converted to make video recorders, or a plant that used to make tanks could now make tractors.

Mr. Volsky said Japan might have some experience to share in this regard because industrial giants like the Mitsubishi group helped convert Japan from a war economy after 1945. "I'll let you in on a big secret," he said with a smile. "Mitsubishi used to make tanks."

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Rightist demonstrators at an anti-Soviet rally Tuesday in Tokyo.

MYTH: Andropov Era

(Continued from page 1)

did not have it in him to be a great reformer. Andropov and Gorbachev were close, but they were men of different generations.

When Mr. Andropov came to power in November 1982 after the stolid 18-year rule of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the West was so desperate for a hint of change in Kremlin policies that it made him the object of its hopes.

Mr. Andropov, it turned out, was a sick man and had only 14 months in power. In that time, his main contribution to governance was a campaign for worker discipline.

In the end, Mr. Andropov's most significant act was to sponsor Mr. Gorbachev and a younger generation of Communists who believed in the possibility of change, of ridding the party of corruption, of creating what Mr. Andropov often called a "civilized socialist order."

Mr. Andropov's death was followed by an interregnum of little more than a year under the sclerotic Konstantin U. Chernenko before Mr. Gorbachev came to power in March 1985 as apparently the heir of Mr. Andropov's legacy.

TRIAL?: It's Improbable

(Continued from page 1)

the issue with European leaders in Luxembourg on Wednesday.

Talk of linking the Iraqi leader to war crimes surfaced in August soon after Iraq invaded Kuwait. It is believed that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain first raised the issue. President George Bush subsequently took up the call. In October, he said Mr. Hussein was "Hitler revisited" and added, "But remember: When Hitler's war ended, there were the Nuremberg trials."

A White House official said Tuesday that the Pentagon continued to gather evidence of war crimes, but primarily for the benefit of Kuwait, which is considered by the United States to be the "principal victim" of President Hussein.

"It's hard to argue that Saddam is not guilty of war crimes," the official said. But he acknowledged that, because of the impracticalities, pursuing a trial "is not the highest priority for us."

UN officials point out that the International Court of Justice only hears disputes between consenting national governments. Although the United Nations approved a convention outlawing genocide in 1951, there have been no subsequent enforcement actions. The United States did not ratify the convention until 1988.

Under the convention, any of the 102 nations that have ratified it may hold a trial after enacting national legislation making genocide a crime.

In theory, the Security Council has the power to create an ad hoc trial procedure, a UN official said.

In recent years, the official said, some Caribbean nations have sought the creation of an international criminal code and an international tribunal to prosecute members of regional drug cartels, but the United States and the Soviet Union have been reluctant to transfer too much of their national sovereignty to such a world body.

Major Urges Protection

Prime Minister John Major of Britain said the United Nations should consider military protection for the refugees if attempts were made to harass or frustrate international relief efforts, Reuters reported from London.

Germany Tripling Aid For Iraqi Refugees

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service

BONN — Germany tripled its emergency relief to refugees from Iraq on Tuesday as it sought to overcome criticism of Bonn's role in the Gulf war by taking a leading role in providing aid to Kurds.

The German Army, which did not join the war in Iraq because Chancellor Helmut Kohl contended that the constitution bars participation in actions outside the territory of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is now flying supplies to the Turkish-Iraqi border.

German helicopters have joined U.S., British and French forces in making airdrops to the refugees.

The cabinet was expected to approve \$150 million in spending for the relief effort on Wednesday.

German editorialists and politicians said that Bonn's sudden activity in behalf of the Kurds was part humanitarian response and part political effort to revive the country's reputation among its allies, who objected to Bonn's initial silence during the Gulf crisis.

But in a country that has spent much of the last four months debating whether its government was righteous or cowardly in its policy toward the war, this new rush of activity won equal doses of praise and skepticism.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said during a television appearance that it was "fitting" for Germany to take a leading role in the drive to help the Kurds. He is to travel Friday to Turkey.

The foreign policy spokesman for the opposition Social Democratic Party, Norbert Gensler, said that Germany had a "special responsibility" to help the United Nations to prevent a Kurdish genocide. He said such an effort might require more than a UN peacekeeping force and even the "use of force."

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung newspaper, which is one of Mr. Kohl's closest backers, said in an editorial that "only force" could stop President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi Army.

"In the Gulf war, the old Europe was only the choir," it said. "The British and French were the resolute choir leaders and Germany was a whining, weepy choirboy."

ISRAEL: New West Bank Settlers

(Continued from page 1)

used the United States that it would stop construction in the territories. Mr. Levy wrote to Mr. Baker last year promising that Israel would not build housing for Soviet immigrants beyond Israel's 1967 borders.

Mr. Levy and other government officials said Tuesday that the new settlement was one of several approved by the government in the early 1980s but never constructed.

The officials maintained that since the land was owned by the Amman branch of Gush Emunim, the government could not block the construction.

But one liberal member of Mr. Shamir's cabinet, Health Minister Ehud Olmert, criticized the settlers' decision to install the trailers under the cover of darkness.

"There is something about the way they have moved out there that raises questions," he said. "If we want to differ with American policy, we shouldn't play hide-and-seek."

Miss Weiss initially said that the 14 trailer homes had been supplied by the Housing Ministry. "It's all government decision and government budget," she said.

But after Housing Ministry officials denied her assertion, she said that the Amman movement had raised the \$240,000 necessary to buy the caravans from private donors.

"It was done because of the especially sensitive circumstances of establishing this settlement," Miss Weiss said.

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معلومات السفر

Intense Pictures of the North

By Gordon F. Sander

NEW YORK — A beautiful, dripping wet troll, clad only in rags, stands mutely by the edge of the Norwegian sea, her eyes scanning the horizon (for the meaning of life?), impervious to the waves ricocheting around her.

An earnest young theological student, sent by the bishop of Reykjavik to investigate the bizarre doings near Iceland's eerie, majestic Snaefells glacier, argues with an apparently demented man who is calmly blasting away at some seagulls with a pistol.

A hapless Russian soldier, part of the first wave of Stalin's assault on Finland in 1939, brainwashed into believing that his Finnish captors will torture him, holds a hand grenade close to his body and blows himself up, in slow motion, as his stunned escorts dive for cover.

These are some of the typically quirky, intense, thoroughly Nordic scenes — respectively from Eva Dahr's short "Troll" (Norway), Gudny Halldorsdottir's "Under the Glacier" (Iceland), and Pekka Parikka's epic "Winter War" (Finland) — that linger in the mind after the four-day Nordic Film Festival in New York.

Designed as a celebration of the continued variety and vitality of Scandinavian cinema, the festival, organized by the American Scandinavian Foundation, contained a breathtakingly wide range of features, shorts and documentaries produced over the last five years by Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark. In addition to the films mentioned, which were having their American premieres, the festival included two new Swedish political melodramas by Suzanne Osten ("Guardian Angel") and Kjell Grede ("Good Evening, Mr. Wallenberg") and an expose of the male psyche by the feminist Norwegian director Anja Breien ("Twice Upon a Time").

The boosterish mood of the event was set on opening night, when Ingmar Bergman's Oscar-winning cinematographer, Sven Nyquist, was given the (you guessed it) Ingmar Bergman Award. The director Alan Pakula (who worked with Nyquist on "Starting Over") made an effusive presentation as the cinematographer reddened in embarrassment.

Perhaps the happiest contingent at the festival, in accord perhaps with the number of



A scene from "Under the Glacier."

Oscars they have won over the last few years, was the Danish one.

"I am very optimistic about the future of cinema in my country," said Anne Wivel, whose dance documentary, "Giselle," made its premiere at the festival. Wivel, whose peculiar style falls between fiction and documentary, said the hardest scene to make in her film was the one in which her protagonist, the veteran ballet master Henning Kronstam, induces his ballerina to go berserk, and nearly does so himself. Kronstam's tragic visage, etched in

silhouette and klieg lights, was another of the festival's memorable images.

The Norwegians are proud of the Oscar nomination for "The Pathfinder," the 1988 medieval saga about the Lapp people. John Jacobson, producer of "The Pathfinder," noted that Norway's special system of film distribution, wherein municipalities own movie theaters and decide what fare will play there, is one of the major factors keeping film alive in Norway. By contrast, the Swedes and the Finns, with a dimmer financial outlook for film in their countries, were noticeably gloomier.

All agreed that the American film industry poses the greatest threat to the survival of Nordic film. Thus, even in Denmark — generally regarded as the "hottest" of the Nordic countries in film — of the 841 films screened last year, only 186 were Danish-made. Most of the remainder were American. Lissy Bellaiche, head of the Danish Film Institute's foreign department said, "Nevertheless, Bellaiche is optimistic that this trend can be countered by the growing amount of cooperation between Nordic countries as well as by the increased funds that will be available for film production with European integration."

Meanwhile, Bellaiche is agitating for her government to put more money into the cinema. "Babette's Feast" and "Pelle the Conqueror" have done as much for our national image as our soccer team," she insists. In all about 50 feature films were made in Scandinavia last year — roughly the same as 10 years ago.

Most of the participants agreed that the recent phenomenon of women directors in Scandinavian cinema was essentially a happy coincidence. "No big deal," is the way Gudny Halldorsdottir described her experience making "Under the Glacier," adapted from a novel by her father, the Nobel Prize-winning writer Halldor Laxness. For her next project, a film about the Eskimos of Greenland, Halldorsdottir says, "I'm going to be the script girl!"

Gordon Sander is a New York-based writer.

Director Keita Asari and, inset, Ryoko Nomura in the role of Ri Koran, were the first to be introduced.



Bogie Doesn't Live Here Anymore

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Of all the stages in the world, the Whitehall is not the most plausible home for "Casablanca." Mind you, Casablanca is not the most plausible of homes for "Casablanca," as anyone who has wandered there in search of the ghosts of Bogart and Bergman already knows.

Half a century on from the classic movie, here is the first-ever staging of the original Murray Burnett and Joan Alison script, which



Shelley Thompson, Leslie Grantham in "Rick's Bar Casablanca."

never reached a dress rehearsal on Broadway, so quickly were its screen rights snapped up by Warner Brothers. The plot of "Rick's Bar Casablanca" closely resembles the film's except it's now in color and several key lines are missing, presumably because they were added by some studio hack during the shooting.

For all that you'll have to get the video, which is where you'll find Peter Lorre and Sydney Greenstreet and Claude Rains and Paul Henreid and Dooley Wilson and everyone else who ever came to Rick's. It is not their fault that most of the present company look like tourists on a studio day trip, sticking their faces through cardboard cutouts. Leslie Grantham as Rick seems understandably uncertain whether to do a Bogart impression or try to breathe some life into a renegade rebel who is only brought to life by anti-Nazi senses by the reawakening of love.

Equally Shelley Thompson as Lois seems to have just come third in a Myrna Loy lookalike competition, and therefore cannot even approach the smoky Nordic sensuality of Ingrid Bergman, while only Richard Durden as Victor Laszlo manages to challenge the memory of

Paul Henreid in the original. The crucial cynicism of the police chief is totally lost in Edward de Souza's coddly ally, and with it goes any understanding of the odd-couple partnership of Humphrey Bogart and Rains as they walked off into the sunset at the start of a beautiful friendship.

Far from being the camp celluloid parody that might have been feared, David Gilmore's staging is a hugely efficient reminder of the bare essentials of the plot, and though accents in the gin joint now range from New York to

New Covent Garden Market, the problems of 15 little people in this crazy world just about amount to the price of a ticket.

At the Hampstead Theatre, Howard Goodall's "Days of Hope" has had an unduly rough ride from many of my critical colleagues. Goodall is the young British composer who has so far written in "The Hired Man" one of the best postwar British musicals and in "Girlfriends" one of the worst. He now joins the playwright Renata Allen for a curious little fable of the Spanish Civil War, in which an irredeemably English family soap opera is set to the kind of musical that might have been written if Federico Garcia Lorca had collaborated with Julian Slade or Sandy Wilson circa 1955.

Some of this gentle Englishness is not entirely out of place, given that the musical opens with a narrator from Scarborough sending his parents back to the Valencian village where they first met during the war against Franco and fascism. Goodall's songs are melodic and romantic and hauntingly if hazily nostalgic, but it is only in the last 10 minutes that sudden death and last-minute escape make up for a certain Spanish torpor elsewhere in the script.

John Turner as the old patriarch and Una Stubbs as his long-suffering wife are as deeply and subtly English as the company in "Casablanca," and also manage to suggest that they too are really only visiting the scenery on a day trip, rather than occupying it as of right.

To the Alwamy, erstwhile home of the Royal Shakespeare Company, comes Michael Bogdanov's relatively new English Shakespeare Company, a troupe that looks more and more like the adult offshoot of the National Youth Theatre. Bogdanov is a prolific director and his energy is commendable, but Michael Pennington is not a likely Coriolanus, and the production finally sinks under the weight of all its own irrelevant allusions to Solidarity.

War in the Pacific, the Musical

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — "The Showa era is ended," said Keita Asari, director and president of the Shiki Theatre Company, referring to the period of Emperor Hirohito's reign, 1926-89. "The people responsible for the Pacific war are gone. I wanted to challenge the taboos hidden since the war, to depict what really happened in Manchuria, so as not to repeat the tragedy."

In a bold production, Asari tries to set the record straight with his original musical "Ri Koran," a staged history lesson about Japan's wartime activities in China. The first run in January sold out, so the musical reopened this spring, to April 29, at Tokyo's Nissay Theatre. Simultaneous earphone translations in English and Chinese are available.

Told through the story of a popular singer's career in Manchuria, the didactic drama begins in the late 1920s. In 1932, the Japanese established Manchuria as a separate country with the last emperor of the Ching dynasty, Pu Yi, as titular head, but with Japanese Kwangtung Army in China in control. Manchuria was a virtual colony of Japan until 1945.

In Asari's depiction of the Chi-

nese as victims, the Japanese military are the villains. In vivid scenes Japanese soldiers shoot villagers.

The musical is based in part on the autobiography of a Japanese woman, Yoshiko Yamaguchi, "Ri Koran: My Early Life" published in 1990 by Shinchosha in Japan, later in China. The famous teenager who performed in China and on tour in Japan unwittingly made propaganda films produced by the Japanese-controlled Manchuria Cinema Association. Played ingeniously by soprano Ryoko Nomura, Ri Koran represents many Japanese of the period who were ignorant or naive about Japan's policy.

Born near Mukden, Manchuria, in 1920, of Japanese parents, the girl was adopted by a Chinese family, who renamed her Ri Koran. She grew up Chinese, and as the play opens in a Shanghai military court after the war, she is accused of being a traitor. When her Japanese nationality is proved, her life is spared in the final scene, and she apologizes tearfully for her political naivete.

In real life, Ri Koran returned to Japan in 1946 and later went to Hollywood, where as Shirley Yamaguchi she appeared in two films. In 1974 she was elected to the upper house of parliament, the House

of Councillors in the Diet, as a member of the Liberal Democratic Party. The 71-year-old former actress is in her third term.

Asari, the director, is closely associated with the ruling LDP. On and on assassinate protesting Japanese politicians. The attack on Pearl Harbor and startling film clips of suicide planes and the atomic destruction of Hiroshima punctuate the musical. While "Ri Koran" is in turn a tearjerker, a burlesque of Japanese arrogance and a realistic drama, its sense of purpose is unimpeachable.

The impact in the audience ranges from stunned silence and audible sniffing among older Japanese to the puzzled attention of the young, who thought they were going to see a play about a superstar. Instead, they are learning about the political right nor the left wants to discuss, according to Asari.

His intention was to reveal "the truth about the war, incorporating the actual facts into fiction." In an interview Asari said:

"As an artist, I exaggerate a little, but what's on the stage is what happened. Nothing is taught about that history in schools and Japan is criticized for not repenting its part in the war. In 1940 Emperor Pu Yi came to Japan to parade with Em-

peror Showa, the late Hirohito. I watched both of them go by in a carriage. I was 7, in elementary school, when I saw Pu Yi. When I went to China for research to visit Ping Ding Shan, the site of the mountain village massacre, I was 57. The image of the two emperors stayed with me for 50 years."

opening night in the audience, besides Yamaguchi/Ri Koran, were two former prime ministers, Yasuhiro Nakasone and Noboru Takeuchi, and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who recommended that everybody see the musical. To some wary theatergoers the play seems to be a nod from the establishment to create an acceptable view of Japan's wartime history, blaming on the military, which many Japanese believe anyway.

While critics have deplored the one-dimensional characters in "Ri Koran," political writers have praised its accuracy. "Plenty of History, Few Human Beings," the Asahi Shimbun's theater page headlined. Rightist radicals have not bothered the show, perhaps because the play omits direct references to Hirohito. The omission is intentional, said a Shiki spokesman, since the company wants the audience to decide for itself the extent of the late emperor's responsibility for the war.

Referring to newspaper criticism, Asari laughed: "Reviews on the arts pages were disastrous. In the political columns writers praised it. This was the first time that's happened to me. Unlike in America, opinions of critics are irrelevant at the box office."

After 38 years in show business, Asari knows his audience. They may accept a "Ri Koran" occasionally, but they prefer the Broadway musicals that the Shiki company has translated and produced in several cities, directed by Asari.

The 450-member company includes a troupe of 230 versatile performers, most from its Academy of Dramatic Arts. Asari does not believe in the star system, although a handful of actors seem to get the major roles. Asari calls them "a new generation" in Shiki's efforts to emulate the energy and professionalism of the Broadway musical.

Born in Tokyo in March 1933, Asari was a founder of Shiki in 1953. He brought the works of the French playwrights Jean Giraudoux and Jean Anouilh to a theater-hungry public, and the company built a repertoire of contemporary French, English and Japanese dramatists along with the European classics. They introduced children's theater, building a future audience.

In 1972, Shiki and Asari produced their first Broadway musical, "Appaloosa," by Betty Comden and Adolph Green. Without neglecting current drama or children's plays, Shiki has since become Japan's leading musical theater company.

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist who specializes in the arts.

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- 16 The Pentateuch
- 17 Fat Comb. form
- 18 Investor who sold at the high?
- 19 Poets like the "Iliad"
- 20 Glimpse of the N.Y.S.E.?

DOWN

- 21 Shoulder cover
- 22 Morning program on TV
- 23 Shrubs yielding indigo
- 24 Reproductions
- 25 Foot arch
- 26 A Pretorian
- 27 fix
- 28 Withered
- 29 Advance
- 30 Kan. city
- 31 Barge canal in N.Y.
- 32 Deficiency
- 33 Expressions of pleasure
- 34 Small drum
- 35 Former chess champ
- 36 Derivatively reasoning
- 37 Provoked
- 38 Nautical command
- 39 Concerning
- 40 Sten role
- 41 Discerns
- 42 Mexican's home
- 43 Abba of Israel
- 44 Exorcise
- 45 Unit equaling 200 milligrams
- 46 Object made by man
- 47 Reveal
- 48 Fields of conflict
- 49 Roman household god
- 50 Like mean critters

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MEDIA MARKETS

New Benetton Magazine Won't Mention Clothes

By Randall Rothenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To critics' dismay, some magazines tend to blur the line between journalism and advertising. Benetton Group SpA will give the critics fits. It is creating what may be the first magazine to be based on an advertising campaign. There is a catch: Neither the ads nor the magazine have anything to do with clothes.

This summer, Benetton, the Italian clothing maker whose rainbow of sweaters and skirts brightens store windows in nearly 100 countries, will start distributing Colors, a glossy periodical described by its editors as a mixture of National Geographic, the old Life magazine and the hip British publication The Face.

Benetton says it intends to make every article in Colors a hymn to global understanding and racial harmony, themes developed in the company's three-year-old advertising effort.

Oliviero Toscani, Benetton's creative director, said, "I think it is immoral how much money has been thrown out the window to say, 'Coke is better than Pepsi' or 'This detergent washes whiter.'"

M & Co., a New York graphic-design firm, is creating the magazine with Mr. Toscani.

Each edition of Colors will be published in two languages, English in combination with either French, Italian, Spanish, German or Japanese, depending on the country of distribution.

The articles scheduled for the first issue include a look at the "Wheel of Fortune" game show around the world, and a piece on what the editors call "cultural transvestites" — people of one nation who style themselves after groups from another, like cowboys in Poland and hip-hop singers in Japan.

There will be no articles about clothing. Colors furthers Benetton's effort to remove fashion from its fashion marketing.

"When Benetton asked me to make an image for the company, I suggested doing it through photographs of different-colored people, because that was the company," said Mr. Toscani, 49.

IN CHARGE of the clothing company's advertising since 1982, Mr. Toscani added, "That developed into taking the product out of the ads and showing the relationship of colorful products with skin color, and little by little moving the advertising into issues. The magazine is just another part of this."

The company's "United Colors of Benetton" advertising campaign has sparked controversy since its introduction in 1989. The print ads and billboards have attacked racial intolerance with photographs taken by Mr. Toscani that are often prosaic — one featured a little black lamb and a big white dog — but occasionally jolting, like an ad that depicted a black man and a white man handcuffed together. The campaign cost the company \$78.3 million last year.

Colors will initially be published twice a year, appended to the Benetton catalogue and distributed free in the company's 6,300 licensed retail stores around the world. But the company's goals are to make the periodical a monthly and to support it by selling subscriptions and advertising, a spokesman said.

Euromcom, the giant French agency, is the most likely candidate to make a bid soon for Scali, McCabe, Sloves, the troubled New York agency that has been trying to free itself from its parent, the WPP Group, some agency executives said this week.

Jean de Yturbe, Euromcom's chief executive, said that his agency was "not negotiating with WPP" to buy Scali. But some executives at WPP said Euromcom had been seriously talking with the British advertising and communications giant, which owns J. Walter Thompson and Ogilvy & Mather.

Some WPP executives said a number of agencies had expressed an interest in Scali, including the Lowe Group, Ketchum Communications and BDDP, a French agency.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	6 Mo.	12 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.	15 Day	1 Day	1 Hour	1 Min	1 Sec
American dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
British pound	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German mark	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italian lira	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036	2036
Japanese yen	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Dutch guilder	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
Australian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
New Zealand dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
South African rand	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
South Korean won	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Chinese yuan	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Indonesian rupiah	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
Singapore dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Thai baht	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Malaysian ringgit	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Philippine peso	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Indian rupee	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Pakistani rupee	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Sri Lankan rupee	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Kenyan shilling	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Ugandan shilling	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Tanzanian shilling	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Botswana pula	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Lesotho loti	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Swazi lilangeni	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Namibian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
South African rand	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Botswana pula	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Lesotho loti	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Swazi lilangeni	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Namibian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	4 Year	5 Year
1 month	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
3 months	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
6 months	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
1 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
2 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
3 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
4 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
5 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
10 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
15 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
20 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
25 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
30 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
35 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
40 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
45 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
50 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
55 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
60 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
65 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
70 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
75 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
80 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
85 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
90 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
95 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
100 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%

Key Money Rates

Key Money Rates	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	4 Year	5 Year
1 month	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
3 months	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
6 months	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
1 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
2 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
3 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
4 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
5 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
10 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
15 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
20 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
25 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
30 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
35 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
40 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
45 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
50 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
55 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
60 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
65 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
70 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
75 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
80 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
85 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
90 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
95 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
100 year	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%

Asian Dollar Deposits

Asian Treasury Bills	5.5%	5.5%
1-month	5.5%	5.5%
3-month	5.5%	5.5%
6-month	5.5%	5.5%
1-year	5.5%	5.5%
2-year	5.5%	5.5%
3-year	5.5%	5.5%
4-year	5.5%	5.5%
5-year	5.5%	5.5%
10-year	5.5%	5.5%
15-year	5.5%	5.5%
20-year	5.5%	5.5%
25-year	5.5%	5.5%
30-year	5.5%	5.5%
35-year	5.5%	5.5%
40-year	5.5%	5.5%
45-year	5.5%	5.5%
50-year	5.5%	5.5%
55-year	5.5%	5.5%
60-year	5.5%	5.5%
65-year	5.5%	5.5%
70-year	5.5%	5.5%
75-year	5.5%	5.5%
80-year	5.5%	5.5%
85-year	5.5%	5.5%
90-year	5.5%	5.5%

U.S. Money Market Funds	Apr 16
Merrill Lynch Realty Assets	
30-day average yield:	5.9%
Telereps interest rate index:	5.9%
Source: Merrill Lynch, TeleReps.	

GOLD	
	Apr 16

EUROPE

Cartel Problem Looming for Axel Springer

Agence France-Press
BERLIN — The German anti-cartel office, the Bundeskartellamt, said Tuesday it would probably object to the sale of one of eastern Germany's biggest newspapers, the Leipzig Volkszeitung, to the western German publishing giant Axel Springer Verlag.

A spokesman for the agency, Hebertus Schöber, said the Leipzig Volkszeitung, a smaller paper it owns in the Leipzig area, before it could get the go-ahead. If the paper is not sold, "it will be extremely difficult for us to give our agreement," he said.

On Monday, the Treuhandspraktikum agency announced the sale of 10 eastern German regional dailies to western German press groups for 850 million Deutsche marks (\$508 million).

Springer, based in Berlin, owns Bild Zeitung and Die Welt.

Hanson Plans to Raise £500 Million Eurobond

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Hanson PLC announced Tuesday that it was raising a £500 million (\$900 million) Eurobond, which market sources said might be used to help fund a massive bid.

Hanson said only that there was market demand for it to issue this kind of paper. It did not say what the money would be used for except that some of it would repay short-term debt.

In February, Hanson launched an issue of commercial paper to raise about \$2.5 billion.

At the end of its financial year in September, the group had financial resources of £6.9 billion, including £500 million in cash. The chairman, Lord Hanson, said he was studying takeovers to benefit from opportunities caused by the recession and low stock market prices.

Hanson shares rose three pence to 228 in initial reaction to Tuesday's news, before slipping six pence to close at 219.

"It's a knee-jerk reaction," said James Ritchie, analyst at UBS-

Roche Manages Strong 1990 Performance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BASEL, Switzerland — Roche Holding Ltd. raised its 1990 earnings 11 percent to 948 million Swiss francs (\$608 million) despite the adverse effects of the Swiss franc's marked appreciation against major currencies, the company announced Tuesday.

The Swiss chemical and pharmaceutical concern said it will boost its dividend on the higher 1990 earnings, which were up from 852 million francs in 1989. Sales, which Roche had already announced, were 3 percent higher at 9.67 billion francs.

In local currency terms, sales grew by 14 percent last year, Roche said.

Roche, parent of the F. Hoffmann-La Roche drug company, also announced a dividend of 42 francs per share and dividend rights certificate. It had earlier set the dividend at 38 francs.

GATT Rebukes EC On Trade Policies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
GENEVA — The world's leading trade watchdog said Tuesday that the European Community was blocking many foreign imports to protect its own producers and could pose a major threat to fair international trade.

A report compiled by the 101-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade cited some 50 bilateral trade pacts which it said restricted imports in textiles, cars, steel, electronics and shoes, often from competitive foreign sources.

The report also criticized Community farm policy, saying it distorted competition and imposed a disproportionate financial burden on Community citizens with low incomes.

GATT said the EC was not alone in such shortcomings.

But it said the Community — the world's largest trading bloc, accounting for one-fifth of global commerce — had a special responsibility to ensure that trade was fair for all and not simply maintained by the most powerful nations.

The 311-page paper and a separate EC report, which were discussed at a two-day meeting of the GATT Council that ended Tuesday, said there was no evidence that moves to create an EC-wide internal market by 1992 had increased protection.

It said for many industrial raw materials and manufactured products, import tariffs were fairly low.

A senior EC trade official, Rodrick Abbott, described the GATT secretariat report as "reasonably fair and accurate," but he said views that the EC had a restrictive trade policy were based on "unbalanced judgment."

In a statement prepared for a GATT Council meeting, Mr. Abbott described the Community as an "open trading unit." He told reporters that the Community believed its preferential bilateral arrangements were compatible with GATT rules.

But the GATT document said EC protectionism in many areas was hitting heavily indebted developing countries and working against East and Central European nations.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX

London FTSE 100 Index

Paris CAC 40

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	96.50	97.10	-0.62
Brussels	Stock Index	5851.61	5835.94	+0.27
Frankfurt	DAX	1603.36	1601.42	+0.12
Frankfurt	FAZ	680.39	680.28	+0.02
Helsinki	HEX	1157.90	1164.70	-0.58
London	Financial Times 30	1985.10	2005.50	-1.02
London	FTSE 100	2519.50	2542.80	-0.92
Madrid	General Index	282.68	282.99	-0.11
Milan	MIB	1145.00	1153.00	-0.69
Paris	CAC 40	1802.91	1822.35	-1.07
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1047.20	1054.80	-0.72
Vienna	Stock Index	596.05	592.43	+0.61
Zurich	SBS	618.50	622.60	-0.66

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

BANK: Strained Relations Mark Institution's Debut

(Continued from page 1)
The basis for international negotiation," he said.

Mr. Attali constantly goes out of his way to say nice things about the United States. Late last week, he characterized his relations with Washington as "outstanding" and maintained that "the United States has played a role in the past of Europe and it will play a role in the future of Europe." He went on to hail the United States as the first true European country, from which the Old World had much to learn.

Indeed, so far the bank looks much more like the institution as endorsed by Washington than like Mr. Attali's vision of an office that can someday house a great pan-European federation, much as the Coal and Steel Community became the European Community.

Mr. Brady told delegates on Tuesday that the bank's "focus should be private-sector development and the financing of infrastructure which directly supports private sector activity."

"In particular," he said, "the bank should emphasize the privatization of existing state enterprises, the provision of venture capital, the creation of new, private, financial institutions and the development of capital markets."

The statement could easily have been attributed to Mr. Attali himself, who has added stringent market standards for any loans or investments in East European projects. Sixty percent of the bank's money must be devoted to the private sector.

Ironically, it is this rule — and what many regard as its meager capital base compared to the problem at hand — that is often cited as the reason the bank could become a blue-chip institution without clients.

Mr. Attali rejects the notion that the bank has insufficient funds, saying it can play the role of catalyst for private and public money to join projects, thus generating as much as 100 billion ECUs of investment.

Moreover, he says "the main problem is not money, it's reorganization." Indeed, until there are sufficient viable, private-sector opportunities for the bank's money, the institution's main role may be one of advice on restructuring.

Some people also believe Mr. Attali should also continue to use his rhetorical skills to help the process along.

In the view of Mr. Portes of the policy center, "Someone needs to provide a vision of where it is all leading to and to use their political position to bring home some hard truths to the EC and others about opening their market to the East countries."

EUROPE: New Vigor Seen for Sluggish Economies

(Continued from page 1)
U.S. exports but also profits at some of America's largest corporations with major European operations, like International Business Machines Corp. In addition, Europe's high interest rates have nudged up interest rates in the United States, reinforcing America's recession.

Despite today's bumps and uncertainties, many economists say Western Europe might still enjoy a dynamic decade.

"Overall, Europe's prospects for the 1990s are very good indeed," said Richard Portes, director of the Center for Economic Policy Research in London. "That's not to say that Europe is going to grow faster than Japan, but it's likely to grow faster than the U.S."

The European Community's plan to drop tariffs and trade restrictions to form a single market of 340 million people after 1992 is on schedule, but other ambitious measures have stumbled.

Plans to form a European central bank and adopt a single European currency by the mid-1990s are stalled in debate. Eastern Europe, expected to be a hungry new market for Western Europe, is finding its journey toward Western-style capitalism and prosperity far longer than first foreseen. German re-

unification is proving difficult and expensive as eastern Germany's industry verges on collapse.

Under last year's rosy outlook, a newly united Germany was likely to buy so many imports that the 11 other European Community nations would prosper. But a deficit spending for eastern Germany and the East's appetite for Western goods did in fact help western Germany's economy grow by 4.5 percent last year, the fastest since the mid-1970s.

But Germany is not exporting its prosperity. "Germany is still the engine of Europe, but it's not as strong an engine as it had been," said Norbert Walter, chief economist for Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt.

Many economists say the German locomotive has lost its horsepower for a single reason: the Bundesbank, Germany's central bank. The nation's central bankers, fearing that Bonn's \$85.5 billion in emergency spending to help eastern Germany would overheat the economy and stoke inflation, have repeatedly jacked up interest rates. These increases are expected to slow western Germany's growth to 3 percent this year.

Most of the European Community's other central banks have followed the Bundesbank's increases

COMPANY RESULTS

Johnson Controls	Southland
2nd Quarter 1991	2nd Quarter 1991
Revenue: \$1.00	Revenue: \$1.00
Net Inc.: \$0.10	Net Inc.: \$0.10
Per Share: \$0.10	Per Share: \$0.10
1st Quarter 1991	1st Quarter 1991
Revenue: \$0.95	Revenue: \$0.95
Net Inc.: \$0.08	Net Inc.: \$0.08
Per Share: \$0.08	Per Share: \$0.08
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.90	Revenue: \$0.90
Net Inc.: \$0.07	Net Inc.: \$0.07
Per Share: \$0.07	Per Share: \$0.07
1st Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.85	Revenue: \$0.85
Net Inc.: \$0.06	Net Inc.: \$0.06
Per Share: \$0.06	Per Share: \$0.06
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.80	Revenue: \$0.80
Net Inc.: \$0.05	Net Inc.: \$0.05
Per Share: \$0.05	Per Share: \$0.05
1st Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.75	Revenue: \$0.75
Net Inc.: \$0.04	Net Inc.: \$0.04
Per Share: \$0.04	Per Share: \$0.04
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.70	Revenue: \$0.70
Net Inc.: \$0.03	Net Inc.: \$0.03
Per Share: \$0.03	Per Share: \$0.03
1st Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.65	Revenue: \$0.65
Net Inc.: \$0.02	Net Inc.: \$0.02
Per Share: \$0.02	Per Share: \$0.02
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.60	Revenue: \$0.60
Net Inc.: \$0.01	Net Inc.: \$0.01
Per Share: \$0.01	Per Share: \$0.01
1st Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.55	Revenue: \$0.55
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.50	Revenue: \$0.50
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
1st Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.45	Revenue: \$0.45
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.40	Revenue: \$0.40
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
1st Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.35	Revenue: \$0.35
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.30	Revenue: \$0.30
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
1st Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.25	Revenue: \$0.25
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.20	Revenue: \$0.20
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
1st Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.15	Revenue: \$0.15
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.10	Revenue: \$0.10
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
1st Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.05	Revenue: \$0.05
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00
2nd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990
Revenue: \$0.00	Revenue: \$0.00
Net Inc.: \$0.00	Net Inc.: \$0.00
Per Share: \$0.00	Per Share: \$0.00

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
AA	24.12	AA	24.12	AA	24.12	AA	24.12	AA	24.12
AB	24.12	AB	24.12	AB	24.12	AB	24.12	AB	24.12
AC	24.12	AC	24.12	AC	24.12	AC	24.12	AC	24.12
AD	24.12	AD	24.12	AD	24.12	AD	24.12	AD	24.12
AE	24.12	AE	24.12	AE	24.12	AE	24.12	AE	24.12
AF	24.12	AF	24.12	AF	24.12	AF	24.12	AF	24.12
AG	24.12	AG	24.12	AG	24.12	AG	24.12	AG	24.12
AH	24.12	AH	24.12	AH	24.12	AH	24.12	AH	24.12
AI	24.12	AI	24.12	AI	24.12	AI	24.12	AI	24.12
AJ	24.12	AJ	24.12	AJ	24.12	AJ	24.12	AJ	24.12
AK	24.12	AK	24.12	AK	24.12	AK	24.12	AK	24.12
AL	24.12	AL	24.12	AL	24.12	AL	24.12	AL	24.12
AM	24.12	AM	24.12	AM	24.12	AM	24.12	AM	24.12
AN	24.12	AN	24.12	AN	24.12	AN	24.12	AN	24.12
AO	24.12	AO	24.12	AO	24.12	AO	24.12	AO	24.12
AP	24.12	AP	24.12	AP	24.12	AP	24.12	AP	24.12
AQ	24.12	AQ	24.12	AQ	24.12	AQ	24.12	AQ	24.12
AR	24.12	AR	24.12	AR	24.12	AR	24.12	AR	24.12
AS	24.12	AS	24.12	AS	24.12	AS	24.12	AS	24.12
AT	24.12	AT	24.12	AT	24.12	AT	24.12	AT	24.12
AV	24.12	AV	24.12	AV	24.12	AV	24.12	AV	24.12
AW	24.12	AW	24.12	AW	24.12	AW	24.12	AW	24.12
AX	24.12	AX	24.12	AX	24.12	AX	24.12	AX	24.12
AY	24.12	AY	24.12	AY	24.12	AY	24.12	AY	24.12
AZ	24.12	AZ	24.12	AZ	24.12	AZ	24.12	AZ	24.12
BA	24.12	BA	24.12	BA	24.12	BA	24.12	BA	24.12
BB	24.12	BB	24.12	BB	24.12	BB	24.12	BB	24.12
BC	24.12	BC	24.12	BC	24.12	BC	24.12	BC	24.12
BD	24.12	BD	24.12	BD	24.12	BD	24.12	BD	24.12
BE	24.12	BE	24.12	BE	24.12	BE	24.12	BE	24.12
BF	24.12	BF	24.12	BF	24.12	BF	24.12	BF	24.12
BG	24.12	BG	24.12	BG	24.12	BG	24.12	BG	24.12
BH	24.12	BH	24.12	BH	24.12	BH	24.12	BH	24.12
BI	24.12	BI	24.12	BI	24.12	BI	24.12	BI	24.12
BJ	24.12	BJ	24.12	BJ	24.12	BJ	24.12	BJ	24.12
BK	24.12	BK	24.12	BK	24.12	BK	24.12	BK	24.12
BL	24.12	BL	24.12	BL	24.12	BL	24.12	BL	24.12
BM	24.12	BM	24.12	BM	24.12	BM	24.12	BM	24.12
BN	24.12	BN	24.12	BN	24.12	BN	24.12	BN	24.12
BO	24.12	BO	24.12	BO	24.12	BO	24.12	BO	24.12
BP	24.12	BP	24.12	BP	24.12	BP	24.12	BP	24.12
BQ	24.12	BQ	24.12	BQ	24.12	BQ	24.12	BQ	24.12
BR	24.12	BR	24.12	BR	24.12	BR	24.12	BR	24.12
BS	24.12	BS	24.12	BS	24.12	BS	24.12	BS	24.12
BT	24.12	BT	24.12	BT	24.12	BT	24.12	BT	24.12
BV	24.12	BV	24.12	BV	24.12	BV	24.12	BV	24.12
BW	24.12	BW	24.12	BW	24.12	BW	24.12	BW	24.12
BX	24.12	BX	24.12	BX	24.12	BX	24.12	BX	24.12
BY	24.12	BY	24.12	BY	24.12	BY	24.12	BY	24.12
BZ	24.12	BZ	24.12	BZ	24.12	BZ	24.12	BZ	24.12
CA	24.12	CA	24.12	CA	24.12	CA	24.12	CA	24.12
CB	24.12	CB	24.12	CB	24.12	CB	24.12	CB	24.12
CC	24.12	CC	24.12	CC	24.12	CC	24.12	CC	24.12
CD	24.12	CD	24.12	CD	24.12	CD	24.12	CD	24.12
CE	24.12	CE	24.12	CE	24.12	CE	24.12	CE	24.12
CF	24.12	CF	24.12	CF	24.12	CF	24.12	CF	24.12
CG	24.12	CG	24.12	CG	24.12	CG	24.12	CG	24.12
CH	24.12	CH	24.12	CH	24.12	CH	24.12	CH	24.12

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ASIA/PACIFIC

GE in Japan: A 2-Way Street

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

The big American refrigerator is finally coming to Japan.

For decades, Japan's 120 million people have equipped their cramped homes and apartments with small Japanese-made appliances. But last week, General Electric Co. announced that Toshiba Corp. will put GE-brand refrigerators, washers and other big appliances on sale in a network of thousands of retail stores Toshiba operates in Japan.

That is the good news for U.S. business: growing affluence and changing lifestyles helping an American company penetrate the challenging Japanese market. The less good news is that GE may have to pay a stiff price for its access.

The two companies agreed to share appliance technology, a move that will help GE but will also transfer to Japan GE's expertise in a field still dominated by U.S. companies.

Until now, Japanese appliance makers have not made inroads in the U.S. market for washers, dryers, dishwashers and refrigerators the way Japanese auto and electronics companies have. In part, that was because Japanese success in export markets has generally been based on first perfecting the products at home.

American, with their taste for sleeker-sized kitchen fixtures, were not interested in the tiny appliances developed in Japan.

The situation may now be changing.

A Toshiba spokesman, Tetsuo Kadoya, said his company hopes to learn how to build big appliances through the GE tie-in and expects to manufacture them jointly with GE for sale in Asia, Europe and the United States. He said Toshiba envisioned a long-term, cooperative relationship with the American company.

Some analysts see long-term risks in deals like the GE venture. Edward Lincoln, author of the book "Japan's Unequal Trade," suggested that GE executives should have "their eyes fully open as they march into" the deal. If Toshiba acquires expertise in large appliances, he said, the Japanese company could become a force in the U.S. market.

The deal is structured so GE's large appliances will not compete with anything that Toshiba currently makes. Toshiba will continue to market through its stores its much broader and more lucrative selection of smaller appliances.

While Toshiba and other Japanese companies have made a practice of customizing their products to the American market, GE is not redesigning its products for the Japanese market.

At a press conference in Tokyo, GE's senior vice president, Gary L. Rogers, played down the possibility that the deal might turn Toshiba into a large-appliance competitor in the United States.

Because of their bulk, he said, large appliances cannot be exported economically over the long term, a reference to high transportation costs. To compete in the United States, Toshiba would have to make "a substantial investment" to manufacture in America and would have to establish brand-name recognition.

Because their homes are small and lack storage space, the Japanese typically shop for food several times a week, rather than making a large weekly purchase. In the same way, laundry is done day by day, using small machines.

Large American-made appliances rank as curiosities in Japan: GE sells less than \$5 million worth a year. But according to Mr. Kadoya, big appliances are gaining in popularity as larger houses are built and as more Japanese women work outside the house.

Court Rules on San Miguel

MANILA — The Supreme Court has ruled that the Marcos "crony" Eduardo Cojuangco, who has been engaged in a struggle for control of San Miguel Corp., can vote his shares in the Philippine's biggest food and beverage concern.

The ruling, issued three days before stockholders are to elect a new board, will pave the way for Mr. Cojuangco's reentry to the board, where he was chairman when he fled the country with the late president, Ferdinand Marcos, in 1986.

The ruling is a victory for Mr. Cojuangco, the estranged cousin of President Corason A. Aquino and Mr. Marcos' main business ally during his 20-year rule.

Mr. Cojuangco, who is considering running for president in Philippine elections scheduled for May next year, had been battling to recover control of shares seized by the government after Mr. Marcos was overthrown five years ago.

The Presidential Commission on Good Government, assigned to track down the sources of the Marcoses' wealth, had sequestered

more than 50 percent of the company's shares on suspicion they were controlled by the Marcos family. The commission in 1986 sequestered 33.13 million shares, which became 175.27 million because of stock splits and dividends, in San Miguel held by United Coconut Planters Bank on suspicion they were illegally acquired by Mr. Cojuangco.

Hutchison Cuts Stake In Container Terminal

HONG KONG — Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. announced Tuesday that it had sold 6 percent of Hongkong International Terminals Ltd. to a fund that will provide reserves for Hong Kong after its takeover by China in 1997.

The sale to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government Land Fund, said Hutchison's stake in the world's largest privately owned container terminal to 60.5 percent.

Mr. Cojuangco or his representatives had not been able to vote the sequestered shares since 1986.

"The court finds and so holds that the PCGG has no right to vote these sequestered shares," said the ruling. "Only their owners, duly authorized representatives or proxies may vote the said shares."

The PCGG need not maintain voting power over the shares in order to accomplish its role as conservator, it said.

The court also ordered San Miguel to allow Mr. Cojuangco and his brothers, Manuel and Enrique, to vote their shares in person or by proxy, and to stand in elections as directors of the board.

The court also directed three incumbent directors, one of whom is Adolfo Asuman, Mr. Aquino's former spokesman, to vacate their offices as members of the board.

It said that the three, who garnered the least number of votes among the directors at last year's San Miguel election, would not have won if Mr. Cojuangco was allowed to vote his shares in the company.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
3800	1800	27500
3450	1400	25000
3100	1200	22500
2750	1000	20000
1980	1990	1990
Exchange Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	3717.48	3714.37
Singapore Straits Times	Closed	1485.90
Sydney All Ordinaries	1471.70	1462.70
Tokyo Nikkei 225	26813.30	26695.53
Kuala Lumpur Composite	Closed	580.11
Bangkok SET	888.03	884.66
Seoul Composite Stock	635.41	634.52
Taipei Weighted Price	5313.31	5671.45
Manila Composite	1090.46	1095.90
Jakarta Stock Index	Closed	N.A.
New Zealand Barclays	1425.00	1430.78
Bombay National Index	635.70	645.49
		-1.52

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

KOREA: Chemical Leak Prompts a Searching Look at Headlong Development of Industry

(Continued from first finance page)

Company says their stocks of the boards are dwindling and that it would take months to get imports from Japan, where circuit boards are in tight supply.

Mr. Roh's Cabinet is also considering a plan to create special regions near water sources where no new factories could be built.

But such policies may be too late. The Korea Times, an English-language daily, has reported that 343 factories along the 326-mile Nakdong River, the country's longest, have been found to have illegally discharged toxic waste last year.

But the huge amount of phenol may have saved many residents from further illness or even death — the water was so heavily tainted that it had an overpowering stench that made it virtually undrinkable, residents say.

"It smelled so awful that you vomited when you got near it," said T.H. Jo, an area environmental official.

The intense reaction against Doosan seems to underscore the growing conflict between industrial companies unaccustomed to being

questioned and a public that got its first taste of real political power only four years ago.

Soon after the elections that brought Mr. Roh to power, the country was shaken by strikes in some industries. The bitterness of those wage disputes have added to public suspicions about the chaebol, Korea's giant industrial groups.

Chemical-laden rivers and air fouled with exhaust make for a potent target. A longstanding plan to build a titanium operation in South

Korea has encountered strong opposition from environmentalists.

"I think it has to do with a sudden sense of affluence in Korea," said Mr. Yoon, the environmental agency administrator. "People are tired of bad working conditions and bad living conditions."

But some industrial officials remain philosophical.

"You can't hide this kind of thing," the Doosan Group official said. "We have no choice but to accept our guilt and try to build up again."

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SPORTS

Harkes, Thorstvedt: At Home

LONDON — Consolation is a pretty feeble offering to those beset with a winner-takes-all mentality. Nevertheless, having seen how wise American golf fans felt toward another British taking the Masters at Augusta, how would it be if we let a native of New Jersey score at an English soccer cup final?

It is in the cards. Come Sunday, John Harkes will be the first U.S. citizen to play in Wembley Stadium, one of the London Monarchs.

Rob Hughes

whose first World League of American Football games have pulled in 46,952 and 35,327 customers. So long as the weather stays dry, and the heavens don't trample the sacred soccer turf into quagmire, the British look fondly on the American game.

They love being pampered, NFL family style. It's mainly our trans-Atlantic cousins who grouse about the playing being some way short of Joe Montana.

Never mind. Should Harkes, a soccer player of considerable running power and enthusiasm, hit a right-foot shot anything like his recent 30-yard (27-meter) screamer past England's goalie Peter Shilton, at least half of Sunday's capacity 80,000 will raise Wembley's roof.

Harkes is due to line up for Sheffield Wednesday against Manchester United in England's league cup final. At 23, he has already won over the people who count — the critical Yorkshire followers of Sheffield who treat visitors from southern England, never mind from across the ocean, as foreigners.

Yorkshire folk admire wholeheartedly. Harkes epitomizes that. "The lad can tackle, he runs all day, and he gets bloody stuck in. He'll do for us," is one fan's verdict.

The coach, Ron Atkinson, rates Harkes as Mr. Adaptable. He got his chance at right back while Roland Nilsson, Sheffield's Swedish defender, was injured; now he is restored to his U.S. World Cup role on the right of midfield.

"I had never heard of Sheffield or Wednesday," Harkes admits. "And I've only ever seen Wembley on videos. Now, after seven months in England, I'm going there. It's a dream some guys wait 10 years for."

Wrong. Some wait a lifetime. The only doubt is that this Wednesday night Harkes plays for Sheffield in a tough, crucial league promotion match at Newcastle. A recent groin strain reminded him that every match is a potential hazard given the overly physical British way of doing things.

He came forewarned. His parents are Scots who settled among British and Irish exiles in Kearney, New Jersey, where John was born and raised in a veritable soccer enclave.

Indeed his father James, once a soccer pro in Dundee, has British newspapers flown in to keep up with the sport. Consequently, even though young John talks with a kind of mid-Atlantic accent, even though he also played a mean game of ice hockey, he gave up the final year at the University of Virginia to join Sheffield after the World Cup.

He missed a degree, gained a British passport, and

says: "The mind will still be there when the body has aged."

Quicker than anyone thought, he gets to play in the same team as Trevor Francis, 37, whose performances for the now defunct North American Soccer League inspired Harkes. "The kids have been playing soccer ever since," says Harkes. "It's parents who never wanted to have it take over. But with the World Cup coming to the States, parents need to get educated."

Harkes, meanwhile, is learning that the English are not quite so chauvinistic as he feared. Having a Swedish fullback and a U.S. midfielder in Sheffield blue and white stripes in Wembley is a sign of the times.

Another was the appearance last Sunday on the same turf of a Norwegian keeping goal for Tottenham Hotspur. "It became the new Viking invasion!" chuckled Erik Thorstvedt, son of a Stavanger shipyard electrician who attracted hundreds of his countrymen to the FA Cup semifinal (the major of England's two cup tournaments).

"When I was a little boy in Stavanger and people asked what I would be, I always said a soccer player. They told me to be realistic," he says. In his teens, between school and national Army service and work in a sports shop and furniture store, he shot up to 6 feet 4 inches (1.92 meters). But in Norway, land of 4 million people, no player in those days was a professional.

Thorstvedt kept his visions of Wembley's world

famous twin towers. He visited London as a 21-year-old seven years ago for trials with Spurs, with Arsenal, with Queens Park Rangers.

Five years later, when he was playing for IFK Gothenburg and building up 64 international caps for Norway, Spurs gave him a second chance. The shy Norwegian giant, now a married man, was bigger and better than any of five goalkeepers at Tottenham. However, he made what he calls "my nightmare start," allowing a long shot through his fingers in front of millions of TV viewers.

Erik was spared the humiliation of being dropped because the British government had allowed him in on two conditions: that he play as first team goalkeeper, and the position was first advertised throughout the EC.

Thus, by government decree, he was allowed time to recapture his nerve.

Now Spurs, down on the heels of near bankruptcy, has reached May's FA Cup Final. By sport's curious, cruel twist, the last whistle came with Thorstvedt's opposite number, Arsenal goalkeeper David Seaman, on his knees and in tears.

Seaman, unbeaten in 26 of 33 league matches for Arsenal, faltered on the third, clinching goal, from Gary Lineker. Thorstvedt tried to be his comforter. "When you make a mistake, you hurt up inside," says Thorstvedt. "As a goalkeeper you have no options. You would like to dig yourself down. An outfield player can compensate by running more, tackling a bit harder, but a goalkeeper can only react. Otherwise you go for things which you never can reach."

Indeed, Wembley was the unreachable for boys like Harkes and Thorstvedt.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

New Start In Liverpool

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Liverpool, the dominant European soccer team until being banned after the 1985 Heysel Stadium disaster, Tuesday named a new manager. And beginning Thursday, Liverpool will be allowed back in European competition.

Graeme Souness, a former player, is the new manager. Souness, 38, leaves Scottish champion Glasgow Rangers to return to the club where he scored 56 goals in 352 games.

In six seasons with Liverpool, he and Kenny Dalglish, who quit as manager in February, won the English championship four times.

The move resurrects speculation, denied by both clubs in February, that Dalglish will return to Glasgow.

Liverpool's European amnesty will surely arrive after a UEFA meeting in London Thursday. "I think Liverpool have suffered enough now," said Lennart Johansson, the UEFA president.

—ROB HUGHES

SIDELINES IOC May Require Blood Drug Tests

International Herald Tribune

BARCELONA (AP) — The International Olympic Committee said Tuesday it is considering a proposal to use blood samples to test athletes for doping. Officials acknowledged the procedure could cause legal and ethical controversy.

The issue was raised at the IOC's Executive Board meeting by Prince Alexandre de Merode, chairman of the IOC's medical commission.

The IOC now relies on urine samples to test athletes for use of drugs. But de Merode noted that some medical experts believe blood tests would be more efficient in detecting banned substances.

The IOC vice president, Koba Mbaye, a judge on the International Court of Justice, warned that such testing could raise legal, moral and religious problems. In some countries, he said, it might violate laws and conventions on human rights and civil liberties.

—ROB HUGHES

Igwebiwe Cleared In Heroin Case

International Herald Tribune

TAMPA, Florida (AP) — Minnesota Vikings kicker Donald Igwebiwe's acquittal in a scheme to smuggle heroin from his native Nigeria has put his football career back on track — and he says he's ready.

"I want to kick. I want to play next season, and I want to get on with my life," Igwebiwe said as he puffed on a victory cigar outside federal court following Monday's verdict.

Igwebiwe could have faced up to 12½ years in prison and \$6 million in fines if convicted of conspiracy and drug importation. Instead, he said he will return to Minneapolis to train for next season.

For the Record

With Digger Phelps retiring, the search for a successor at Notre Dame has not officially begun but sources are already saying that Xavier's Pete Gillen, a former assistant under Phelps, will become a leading candidate. Phelps announced Monday that he will step down.

Duke's Mike Krzyzewski, Seton Hall's P.J. Carlesimo and the NBA's Cleveland Cavaliers' Lenny Wilkens have been picked as assistants to Coach Day on the coaching staff of the U.S. Olympic basketball team, USA Basketball announced Monday night.

(AP)

Paris-Roubaix: On the Day of Cobblestones, It Was a 1-2 French Finish

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

COMPIEGNE, France — Not so many years ago, one of the first American bicycle riders to follow Greg LeMond into the professional ranks in Europe stared out the window of his hotel in Compiègne and grew despondent.

Rain, especially sheets of cold rain driven by a hard wind, had that effect on him. The rider (names and dates omitted to protect the guilty) had grown up in

CYCLING'S CLASSICS

America's Golden West and was accustomed to racing in perpetual sunshine. He was accustomed to soft winds with perhaps a trace of orange scenting them, not strong winds tainting briny from the North Sea. He was accustomed to racing over well-surfaced roads, to swinging into a curve and knowing that his front wheel would not burst as it smashed into a cobbles or sank into a pothole hidden by mud.

The longer he stared out the window, the more despondent he grew. He had spent that afternoon training with his teammates on part of the course for the next day's Paris-Roubaix race. As they pounded over cobbles in the cold rain, as the pounding moved up the bicycle frame and into his arms and then his skull, he began to long for the Golden West, sunshine, gentle winds and well-surfaced roads.

This was to be his first Paris-Roubaix. Outside his window, the wind snapped and the rain slashed.

At some hour either early in the morning or late in the night, the rider reached his decision. Moving quietly so that he did not rouse his roommate, he dressed and packed, making sure he had at least one team jersey as a souvenir of his racing days in Europe.

Then he left the hotel, returned to Paris and bought a plane ticket to the United States. While the rest of his former teammates were skidding and falling and crashing on the cobbles of Paris-Roubaix, he was flying home. He is said to be quite happy there still.

"You always hear the stories about Paris-Roubaix, about the cobbles," Frankie Andreu admitted. "The newspapers, magazines, all the riders talk about it. I never heard of the cobbles before I became a professional because there's nothing like them back home." That's as in Dearborn, Michigan.

Andreu is a 24-year-old rider who was getting ready last weekend for his second Paris-Roubaix. He was intimidated "only a little bit" before his first appearance, he insisted, and when the weather then remained dry he was able to relax.

"Not being wet gave me a lot more confidence and helped me make it through," he said. Andreu did not remember exactly where he finished last year but said with a laugh that it was far back. The record book says it was 90th place.

He was speaking as his Motorola team awaited its turn to be introduced before the start in Compiègne. Despite its name, Paris-Roubaix traditionally begins in Compiègne, 86 kilometers (54 miles) northeast of Paris, but does end in Roubaix 266.5 kilometers later.

About 50 kilometers of the route cover short stretches of cobbles. Although chinking dust rises from the cobbles roadbed when the cobbles are dry, nearly all riders fear them much more when they are wet and slippery.

One who said he does not is John Tomic, 23, another American rider for Motorola and the 1989 mountain bike world champion.

"I'm used to rough terrain," Tomic said. "Paris-Roubaix is one of the highlights of my season, one of

the races that I think I can do well in. But last year was dry and this year is dry, so it's not a huge advantage to me. When it's dry it's pretty easy to keep your bike upright."

"But it's still a rough ride. It's a strong man's race, a lot like mountain biking."

Like Andreu, Tomic also finished his first Paris-Roubaix last year, and again like Andreu, he was far behind: 92nd place. "I finished last year but I was out of contention after 160 or 170 kilometers," Tomic said. "I just rode the rest of the race to get a feel for it. Hopefully I'll be riding this year for results instead of experience."

Paris-Roubaix is such a difficult race that young riders rarely do well their first few times out. Even some veteran riders never get the knack of riding on cobbles — "a circus, a lottery," Bernard Hinault calls the race disdainfully, and he won it in 1981 — and such stars as Stephen Roche, Claudio Chiappucci, Gianni Bugno, Maurizio Fondriest, Erik Breukink, Pedro Delgado and Miguel Indurain exercised their prudence to skip it this year.

"We do ride on cobbles in other races," Tomic continued, "but they're not as rough and not as many. Paris-Roubaix is kind of more of the same stuff but worse. A lot more of it and a lot rougher."

Sunday's race, the 89th edition, was run in clear and windy weather, and was indeed more of the same stuff for at least one rider, Marc Madiot of the RMO team. Attacking at the same place — the next-to-last cobbled zone, 15 kilometers from the finish — where he attacked victoriously in 1985, Madiot became the first Frenchman since 1921 to win Paris-Roubaix twice.

He finished one minute 7 seconds ahead or long enough to take a solitary tour of the velodrome in Roubaix while thousands applauded him.

Victories by French riders in big races like this

World Cup classic are rare these days. Even rarer is a one-two finish for the French, but Jean-Claude Colotti of the Tonton Tapis team supplied that by winning a sprint finish from Carlo Bomani, a Belgian with Weimann, and Steve Bauer, a Canadian with Motorola.

"I wasn't having a super day for the first 230 kilometers," said a pleased Madiot, two days shy of his 32d birthday. "But I knew how to ride this race." It was his 10th Paris-Roubaix.

"The big thing is knowing how to use the wind, to keep yourself sheltered as much as possible," he said. "Personally, I prefer Paris-Roubaix when it rains."

Of the 196 riders who set off, 105 made it to Roubaix. Among those who dropped out of the race somewhere were Andreu and Tomic.

For Tomic, that somewhere was the second feed zone, at Merignies, after 209 kilometers. "I had two flats, had nowhere to go and was never in contention," he said the next day by phone.

"My first flat left me chasing when we reached the Arenberg," a 24-kilometer forest trail with the biggest and most irregularly laid cobbles. "What a mess it was there! I was just starting to catch up when I flatbed again and that was it."

He passed the phone to Andreu, his roommate at their home in Belgium. His somewhere, Andreu said, was the first feed zone, at Solesmes, 118 kilometers into the race.

"But I did my job," he said. "I was supposed to make sure Bauer was in front when we hit the first cobbles zone, and he was. I ended up crashing when we hit the second zone of cobbles. Some guy just took out my handlebars. My rear wheel got pretty banged up too."

"Too bad, because my legs felt good. I felt good, my legs felt good but that's Paris-Roubaix for you."

April in Paris

International Herald Tribune

Boxer Mike Tyson brought his own sense of fashion to Paris. Dressed in apple-green leather overalls, cut at the knee, and sans shirt, Tyson was the center of attention Monday while touring the city in a stretch limousine.

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SPORTS

Penguins Finish Devils

The Associated Press
PITTSBURGH — Three days ago, Paul Coffey was wondering if he had played his last game of hockey for the season. Now, because he has not, the New Jersey Devils have played their last game of the season.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

muchison and Mario Lemieux for two periods Monday night. But thanks to Coffey and a backup goaltender, Frank Pietrangolo, the Penguins eliminated the Devils, 4-0, in Game 7 of their Patrick Division semifinal series.

Coffey, who had been expected to miss the rest of the playoffs, and Lemieux each scored, and Jiri

Hrdina had two goals to back Pietrangolo's first shutout in three years.

"We had a lot of adversity in this series, but this team wasn't ready to go home," Coach Bob Johnson said after the Penguins won the decisive game of a playoff series for the second time in their 24-year history.

Despite having seized the momentum with a 3-2 victory in Game 5 that gave them a 3-2 series lead, the Devils are now out of the playoffs.

They lost the momentum when an apparent tying goal by Laurie Boschman in Game 6 was waved off by the referee, Bill McCrea, last Saturday in the Meadowlands.

The Penguins won, 4-3, and the Devils never scored again.

"We lost the series Saturday in

New Jersey," said Tom McVie, the Devils' coach.

And they lost it when Coffey skated on the ice about a half-hour before game time Monday.

"Having Coffey in the lineup was very inspirational for them," said John MacLean of the Devils.

Coffey temporarily lost the vision in his left eye after being high-sticked by a Devil defenseman, Viacheslav Fetisov, in Game 4, and he was not expected to play again this season.

Only last Saturday, Coffey said he would not play hockey again because another injury might threaten his vision.

A retina specialist surprised him Monday by saying there was no risk of retinitis because the bleeding behind his eye had stopped.

A's and Reds: Opposite Ways

Oakland Wins 5th Straight Cincinnati Loses 4th in Row

The Associated Press
The Oakland Athletics didn't wait long to get hot. Since losing their opener, they've won five in a row.

Jose Canseco broke a seventh-inning tie with a three-run homer and Cy Young Award winner Bob Welch allowed seven hits in eight innings Monday night as the A's beat the California Angels, 5-2.

Canseco came up in the seventh with the tie tied, 2-2. Mike Gallego singled off McCaskill to open the inning. Lance Blankenship struck out and Dave Henderson singled. Canseco then hit a drive that sailed 25 feet beyond the 386-foot (117.4-meter) sign in left-center field.

"But Jose only got a piece of the ball," said Tony La

Russa, the Oakland manager. "He's incredible. You should have seen him in batting practice. He hit some that brought everybody to their feet."

Kirk McCaskill, the losing pitcher, said he waved off catcher Lance Parrish's call for a curveball to Canseco and instead tried to challenge the hitter. "It was a classic case of making a bad pitch at a bad time," McCaskill said of his decision.

McCaskill walked four batters in the first inning, including the first three he faced, but Oakland got just one run. Harold Baines hit into a run-scoring double play and, after a walk to Terry Steinbach, Mark McGwire flied out on the first pitch.

Mariners & Twins 4: Seattle won its first game of the season, stopping a six-game losing streak on home runs from Edgar Martinez and Tracy Jones in the Mariners home opener.

Martinez gave Seattle a 3-0 lead in the first inning off Allan Anderson with his second home run of the season.

Blue Jays 4, Tigers 3: Kelly Gruber homered for the second consecutive game and visiting Toronto increased its record to 6-2, the Blue Jays' best start since 1984.

Todd Stottlemyre (1-0) allowed two runs and four hits in six innings, struck out eight and walked five. Walk Terrell gave up four runs, 10 hits and three walks in 6 1/2 innings. He has allowed six runs and 16 hits in 13 1/2 innings.

Orioles 7, Brewers 2: Stan Horn hit a grand slam and Glenn Davis got his first American League home run in Milwaukee's home opener.

Cal Ripken added a two-run homer and two singles as the Orioles handed Chris Bosio his first April home since 1988.

White Sox 6, Yankees 5: Chicago remained baseball's only unbeaten team with its fifth consecutive victory. Scott Fletcher had four hits as the White Sox spoiled New York's rainy home opener.

Things aren't quite as easy for the Cincinnati Reds this time.

The Reds, who led the National League West wire to wire in 1990 then beat Oakland in the World Series, have lost four straight games. The Reds started a West Coast trip Monday night and were beaten, 3-2, in 11 innings in San Diego by the Padres, who are 6-1 and lead the NL West.

Manager Lou Piniella was disgusted with the Reds' performance after a 12-1 loss to Atlanta at Riverfront Stadium on Sunday. Monday's loss was another ugly effort as two wild pitches by Ted Power allowed Shawn Abner to score the winning run.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Abner led off the 11th with a single off Power (1-1) and moved to second on pitcher Mike Maddux's sacrifice. Abner took third on Power's first wild pitch.

Maddux (2-0) pitched two perfect innings in relief of starter Bruce Hurst. Hurst was one out away from victory when Eric Davis scored from second on two errors to make it 2-2 in the ninth.

Third baseman Garry Templeton, a shortstop throughout his career, fielded a grounder by Todd Benzinger, but his throw to first was in the dirt and Fred McGriff couldn't handle it. McGriff threw up the ball, but catcher Benito Santiago couldn't come up with the throw for another error.

Mets 5, Pirates 3: Howard Johnson drove in four runs, including a run-scoring single in a six-run inning, to carry New York in Pittsburgh and keep David Cone undefeated in seven career decisions against the Pirates.

With the score 3-3, reliever Bob Kipper (1-1) started the ninth by walking Greg Jefferies and Vince Coleman. The Mets broke the tie when Kipper threw wildly on Keith Miller's bunt single.

Astros 3, Braves 1: Jeff Bagwell's first major league homer, a two-run shot in the ninth inning, lifted visiting Houston over Atlanta.

Ken Caminiti, who had three hits, singled with two outs off reliever Kent Mercker (0-1) and Bagwell followed with a drive over the left-field fence.

Cubs 5, Phillies 4: Andre Dawson hit his first home run of the season as Chicago took advantage of four wild pitches by starter Jason Grimesley to win at home.

Dodgers 2, Giants 1: Tim Lincecum (2-0) won five hits in 6 1/2 innings and survived three Los Angeles errors as the Dodgers won on a cold, windy night in San Francisco. Belcher also pitched out of two bases-loaded situations.

Cardinals 5, Expos 4: Pedro Guerrero hit two homers, including a leadoff shot in the ninth that sparked a three-run St. Louis rally, as the Cardinals beat Montreal in the Expos' home opener. (AP, UPI)



Jose Montero of Tel Aviv, trying to stop Jose Montero of Barcelona. Montero proved unstoppable, scoring 25 points in Barcelona's victory in the semifinals of the European Final Four on Tuesday.

For Johnson, No Assistance Needed

The Associated Press

INGLEWOOD, California — Magic Johnson is the National Basketball Association's all-time assist leader, and in the on-court celebration immediately afterwards, he was moved to tears.

"I figured it would be emotional," Johnson said Monday night after surpassing Oscar Robertson's career assist record during the Los Angeles Lakers' victory over the Dallas Mavericks. "I thought about all the times we played shirts and skins, hoping one day to get into the NBA. Then finally getting into the NBA."

"I cried for all the times I shovelled snow off the walk and practiced hook shots with my dad. I cried for my dad. He's the one — he's the only reason I'm here. He explained to me how to share the basketball."

Johnson got 19 assists as the Lakers beat the Mavericks, 112-106. A three-time league most valuable play-

er, he needed nine assists to break Robertson's record of 9,887. Johnson finished the game with 9,898 assists.

The record-tying assist came with 6:46 left in the second quarter when Johnson set up James Worthy for a short jump shot. Johnson got his record-breaking ninth assist with 5:44 left in the period, lobbing a pass to Terry Teagle, who made a turnaround jumper from the right baseline.

Johnson, 31, needed less than 12 seasons to break the mark it took Robertson 14 seasons to establish. Johnson has led the Lakers to five NBA championships and helped them qualify for the playoffs in each of his 12 professional seasons.

Robertson, now 52, played for the Cincinnati Royals from 1960-70 and the Milwaukee Bucks from 1970-74. Robertson didn't attend the game, instead sending a congratulatory telegram to Johnson.

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

W L Pct. GB

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Toronto 41 29 .585

Cleveland 39 31 .557

Baltimore 37 33 .528

Seattle 35 35 .500

New York 33 37 .472

West Division

Los Angeles 41 29 .585

San Diego 39 31 .557

San Francisco 37 33 .528

Oakland 35 35 .500

Minnesota 33 37 .472

St. Louis 31 39 .443

Chicago 29 41 .414

Philadelphia 27 43 .386

Pittsburgh 25 45 .357

Montreal 23 47 .329

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